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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,976—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900.

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BAILEY'S HOTEL
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th June.
* PARRAMATTA	6886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CLYDE	6092	E. Street	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	6656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7332	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	6234	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	6656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6234	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6237	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klamberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	30th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mesca	4,353	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	30th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Feydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 30th June.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removed into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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PLASTER of PARIS BANDAGES, 2 inches	0 14
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SILESIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed in the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 11 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12

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THE following CARRIAGES from well-known first class coach builders:—

PER S. S. PENINSULA.

"THE ROSBERRY"—Light reversible Stanhope Wagonette with hind seats to form T cart and rubber tyred wheels, made of best material and workmanship throughout, by Bennett and Sons, Ipswich, suitable for one or pair horses.

"THE CREMOME"—By same maker, very stylish and light Stanhope Phaeton, hind seats to from T cart, rubber tyred wheels, made of best material and workmanship throughout. Suitable for one or pair horses.

"THE RUTLAM"—An improved style of Ralli cart by same maker, to carry 4 persons, with rubber tyred wheels. Will take a horse from 14 to 14-2.

PER S. S. PARAMATTA.

2. Ralli carts with best quality Warner wheels with rubber tyres, patent axles, screw seats and moveable foot rests, by John Bryant and Son.

The above carriages can be seen at the undersigned's Show oms at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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CLUB BLEND,
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CLUB BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MACKENZIE & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOX, PERAMBULATORS, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, A COW IN MILK, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, glass and crockery table ornaments, vases, &c., bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps, gold and silver watches. A lot of long cloth, jacconetts flannel, check cloth, and a Cow in Milk &c.,

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1900.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE AND COMPANY,

GOVT. AUCTIONEERS, KARRELWADI, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell at 1-30 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, in the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, Bombay, the following Stores:—

Lathe boring and bushing shell, No. 1.
Lathe self acting screw 12 inches centre 72 feet wd. No. 1.
Machine punching duplex lever, No. 1.
Machine slotting self acting 18 inches stroke No. 1.
Machine stone grinding, No. 1.
Machine wheel cutting, No. 1.
Iron wrought scrap cwts 187, iron cast scrap cwts. 71, steel scrap cwts. 330, hammers chisels, augers, gauges, old pawlins leather belting, bags charcoal, newspapers, &c. &c. &c.,
About 400 cwts. of iron wrought bars angle, channell flat girder, &c., will also be sold if a reasonable price can be obtained.

The above will be put up in small lots to suit the convenence of purchasers, and can be seen at the Gun Carriage Factory, on the day previous to sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, &c., apply to

Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,

Bombay, June 30, 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Mementos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! WATERPROOFS!!!—Reliable Qualities. Navy Inverness Waterproof Cloaks, Rs. 28. Drab Venetian Raincoat Coats, Rs. 55. Silk Umbrellas, from 10 8. ASQUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

REMEMBER our CLEARANCE SALE commences, MONDAY 2nd July. Great Bargain in useful and Fancy Goods. Sale Catalogue free from SHROFF BROS, Hornby Road.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FOR SALE.—252 STEEL GIRDERS and FISH PLATES, 17 2-4 by 6 3-4, about 75 lbs. to the foot State offer to Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., No. 10, Meadow Street, on or before the 30th instant, after which date the Articles will be withdrawn from sale.

AUCTION SALE of NEW SUITES of Household Furniture, new iron and brass Bedsteads, new Perambulators, &c., at Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. G. E. Harford's Furniture, Robert's Billiard Table, Rose's Piano, &c., opposite Chamar Bagh, Parel, TO BE SOLD on SUNDAY, 1st July.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a L. M. & S., as Chief MEDICAL OFFICER in a Native State of Kathiawar, Salary rupees 125 per month. Apply to N. M., care of this paper.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient,

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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KILLS, { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Per Case of 4 Dozen..................Qts. Rs. 20 0
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

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Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars.

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Offer their services to Firms Abroad.

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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance tha has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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Absolute Security.

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Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Tonic Digestive and Efficacious BENEDICTINE possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions*) *qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

. . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

. . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended. The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, aid, promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser* by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajil Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI, Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
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First insertion ....Rs. 5
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Third do. .... „ 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 17
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

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NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

55 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

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Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

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THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This fills a long felt want. Those in want of situation should write us, giving us full particulars of their capabilities, as we have always many applications for Shorthand Writers and Typists.

WANTED all Shorthand Writers and Typists, whether employed or not, to get their names registered in our books.

EMPLOYERS who are in want of Shorthand writers and Typists should communicate with us as we have opened a register of expert operators whom we shall be able to recommend FOR EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING work of all kinds done on special terms.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED and despatched by contract.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed.

Full particulars on application.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

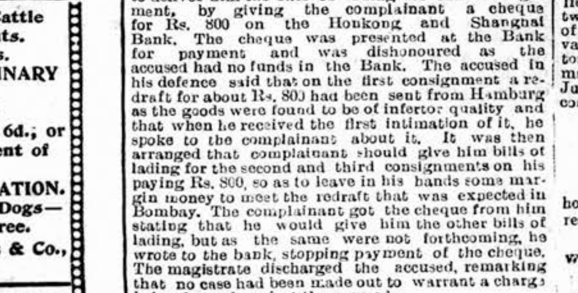
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



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First aid. 170 Pages.
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Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d.; or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
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Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

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For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold,
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-5m., 1-41a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-40a.

P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 15th inst., due to arrive at daylight.

Bombay Gun Club, Meet at Love Grove 4-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, 2 p.m.

Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Deccan Banking Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

B. B. B. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

United Services vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
B. V. A. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Royal Artillery vs. Anglo-Indian A. C.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Cathedral High School.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-43m., 2-11a. Low water, 7-7m., 8-16a.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played between the Indo-Portuguese C. C. and the Mazagon United C. C. on the Esplanade ground, at 2-30 p. m., sharp on Sunday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade will read a paper—"Introduction to the Peshwa's Diaries."

SELLING AND BUYING MINORS.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Thursday last, Sakoo, Radhee, and Sita, women, and a man, named Janardhan Purshotam, who were convicted of selling and buying minor girls, were sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and not two, as mentioned in yesterday's paper.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 4th proximo.—Mails for St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3rd and 4th proximo, respectively.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hamsworth charged Rama Hoska and Kewma Puda, both fishermen from Goa, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with importing two bottles of country liquor from Goa to Bombay, without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. On Thursday evening, both the accused alighted at the Dadur station, where their luggage was searched, and two bottles of country liquor found. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law. They were fined Rs. 20 each.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD TRAMWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansell, of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged Vulee Joosub with attempting to make use of a ticket, which was not available. The evidence showed that on the 20th ultimo, the accused entered a yellow up-car at Pydhowni to proceed to Parel. He held a ticket which was sold previously, and when the fraud was discovered he failed to give a satisfactory explanation. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 5.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Giles charged Amada, a woman, with stealing a silver belt and sundry articles, of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 96, the property of one Virbai, a woman. The accused was a servant in the employ of the complainant. On the 16th instant the latter missed the belt and other articles from the house, and reported the matter to the police. Suspicion pointed to the accused who was arrested and the articles were recovered from her. Accused admitted having stolen the silver belt, but the other articles, she maintained, were given to her by her mistress. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Dugroo Malari, a Hindu, aged about twenty years. The deceased was employed as a stevedore labourer, on board the steam-ship Pundua. On the afternoon of the 24th May last, Dugroo and a number of other labourers were engaged on board in storing bales of yarns. As they were being lowered in No. 2 hold, one of the bales slipped from the sling and fell on the deceased. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the left leg and other injuries. He was detained in the hospital, but did not rally, and died on Thursday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A BICYCLE CASE.—A Eurasian, named Bell, with two aliases, was prosecuted by District Inspector Bradbury with cheating in respect of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 200. The accused, it appears, hired on the 2nd inst., a bicycle from the Bombay Cycling Agency, Mount Road, for two days, at Rs. 2 per day, but instead of returning the machine at the end of the term he went away with it to Pondicherry, selling it on his way to the Railway Station Master at Villipuram for Rs. 55. From Pondicherry he proceeded to Colombo, where he committed a similar fraud, selling the machine he hired at Ceylon to somebody at Tuticorin. At Tuticorin he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Dawson, of the City Police. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. An application was made on behalf of the Villapuram Station Master for his being paid the money he lost by this fraudulent transaction out of Rs. 55-11-4 found on the accused's person, but the matter was referred to the Commissioner of Police for disposal. The machine was returned to the Bombay Cycle Agency.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shrinivas Ramkamat appeared to show cause against a notice taken out against him by Sheshgiri Rao, why he should not be ordered to pay compensation to Sheshgiri, for preferring a false and vexatious complaint against him. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared to show cause, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to support the notice. It appears that some days ago Shrinivas charged Sheshgiri with cheating and mischief before the Presidency Magistrate. In that case Shrinivas stated that Sheshgiri had called him to his house with his note-book, which contained an agreement signed by Sheshgiri for the supply of fifty-four thousand Mangalore tiles and ridges to him, as also three receipts for Rs. 1,175, Rs. 270 and Rs. 50 respectively paid to him by Shrinivas. The latter went to his house, when Sheshgiri took the note-book from him on the pretence of comparing it with his account and then refused to part with it. An altercation took place between the parties, when Shrinivas alleged that he called in the police and in their presence Sheshgiri took off the pages of the book containing the agreement and the three receipts. The magistrate after recording the evidence in the case, discharged Sheshgiri and remarked that the charge was frivolous and vexatious. A notice was then issued against Shrinivas, calling upon him why he should not be punished for preferring a false complaint against Sheshgiri. The notice came on yesterday, for hearing. The magistrate after hearing arguments of the pleaders for the respective parties fined Shrinivas Rs. 30 and ordered that the amount of the fine be awarded to Sheshgiri as compensation.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Urjoon Rukhmidas charged Govindji Khatao with cheating in respect of certain bills of lading. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bharucha, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Complainant deposed that he had contracted with the accused to send through him some cardfly and gutterfly to Hamburg. One consignment had already been sent for which he was paid by the accused and after the second consignment was shipped, accused induced him to deliver him the bills of lading for that consignment, by giving the complainant a cheque for Rs. 800 on the Honkong and Shanghai Bank. The cheque was presented at the Bank for payment and was dishonoured as the accused had no funds in the Bank. The accused in his defence said that on the first consignment a redraft for about Rs. 800 had been sent from Hamburg as the goods were found to be of inferior quality and that when he received the first intimation of it, he spoke to the complainant about it. It was then arranged that complainant should give him bills of lading for the second and third consignments on his paying Rs. 800, so as to leave in his hands some margin money to meet the redraft that was expected in Bombay. The complainant got the cheque from him stating that he would give him the other bills of lading, but as the same were not forthcoming, he wrote to the bank, stopping payment of the cheque. The magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that no case had been made out to warrant a charge being framed against the accused.

TRAFFIC IN MINORS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sooltan Punjabee and Cassibai, a woman, the former with selling and the latter with buying a girl, named Scondri, for an immoral purpose. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the second accused. The girl Soondri was a resident of Porbunder in the Kathiawar Territory. She lost her parents in her native country a few months ago and she came to Bombay to earn her livelihood by begging. Two or three days after her arrival here, the girl was begging about Crawford Markets, when she was met by a woman, named Ashabee, who took compassion on the girl and took her to her house and maintained her. While at Ashabee's house the girl formed acquaintance with the first accused Cassibay. A few days after the wife of the second accused was confined and Sooltan requisitioned the services of Ashabee, and whenever the latter went to the house the girl used to accompany her. The first accused was a tenant in the same house, and whenever the girl had to go to the second accused, she had to pass by the room of the first accused. The latter was carrying on an immoral profession and thought the girl would be a good acquisition. She asked the second accused Sooltan if he could get the girl for her house. Sooltan, it was alleged, dressed the girl in male attire and took her to the room of the first accused. He there offered the girl for sale. He demanded Rs. 20 but was only offered Rs. 15. He then took the girl back to his house. On the third day Sooltan again took the girl to Kassibai's room and sold her for Rs. 15. The girl remained at the room until the police appeared on the scene and took her in their charge. The further hearing was adjourned.

PERCY: "I feel so sorry for Jack," Ethel: "Why, what's the matter? He has only been married a month." Percy: "Yes; and his rich uncle has just died and left him a million, when it's too late to do him any good!"

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DISHONEST REVENUE PATEL.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAYEN BIN RAMJI.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in March last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of one year's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, of Rs. 35-3-0, entrusted to him by Hanmanta bin Manajee on the 30th April 1898. The case for the prosecution was that, on the abovementioned date, Hanmanta paid Rs. 35-3-0 as water-rate and notice fee due by him to Government to the accused, officiating revenue patel of the village of Manjri Budruk. The money was paid in the presence of several persons. The accused, after taking the money, directed one Nathuba to credit the payment and to give a receipt. The latter was not the kulkarni whose duty it was to keep the village accounts, but an employe of the real kulkarni, who was irregularly employed by the latter to do his work. Nathuba did not make any entry in the village books, but he entered an acknowledgment or note of the collection of the above sum in the statement furnished by the Irrigation Department, showing the amounts to be recovered on account of water-rate from the villagers concerned. Nathuba also handed to Hanmanta a memo, which was so worded as to be evidently meant to be treated by an unwary villager as a receipt though it merely noted that the amount Rs. 35-3-0 was to be credited; and Hanmanta believed that it was a receipt. A few weeks late, a new kulkarni had been appointed, who made a demand on Hanmanta to pay the above sum over again, because it had not been credited in the village books. Hanmanta went and showed the memo, which Nathuba had given him, but as the new kulkarni refused to treat this as a receipt, Hanmanta went to the accused and demanded an explanation, but was reassured by the patel's excuses and promise to pay in the amount, a promise repeated by the accused in presence of the new kulkarni Raojee. This promise was not kept, and Hanmanta being again dunned by the kulkarni, again went to the accused, who repeated his promise. After waiting for some days, Hanmanta made a petition to the Assistant Collector. After the matter had been represented to superior authority, the accused was anxious to pay in the money but wanted Hanmanta to agree to receive the money and to pay it in, because it would have been awkward for the accused himself to pay it in at that stage. This attempt to persuade Hanmanta failed. The present prosecution was the result of the enquiries made by the revenue officers, and had been sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner. The Sessions Judge said the court had been left very much in the dark as to why a delay of nearly two years was allowed to occur before the prosecution was commenced. That was not, however, a matter for the court to enquire into, nor to endeavour to fathom the grounds upon which the subordinates of the Revenue Commissioner had considered themselves justified in levying by a distraint from the complainant Hanmanta Rs. 35-3-0 when the Revenue Commissioner had himself sanctioned a criminal prosecution of the accused for misappropriating that sum. The case for the defence was that the accused was ill and unable to leave his bed on the date of the alleged payment. The accused denied that he ever admitted that he had received the money or promised to pay it in or that he had any thing to do with negotiation to get Hanmanta to take the money back from him and pay it over a second time. Mr. Aston convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500.

Their Lordships, looking to all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

AMMUNITION WITHOUT A LICENSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SANGAPA GURAPA.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. A Westropp, first class magistrate of Dharwar, who, in March last, convicted the accused of possessing ammunition without a license and fined him Rs. 20 with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that the accused admitted that the ammunition, three flasks with powder and shot, was discovered in his house. The flasks were found in three separate places, and the accused's suggestion that he was unaware of their existence was, in the opinion of the magistrate, unsupportable. His character was impugned by the police who were searching his house on suspicion in a dacoity case. Mr. Westropp convicted him under section 19 of the Arms Act and sentenced him as mentioned above. The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, urged that the facts found did not amount to an offence; that the evidence of the police as to character was inadmissible; that the petitioner did not know that the articles were on his premises; that there was no legal evidence of knowledge and of possession, &c.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the application.

VAISHNAVA MAHARAJA RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS' CASE.

VITHULDAS RAMDAS VS. GOVURDHUNDAS SOONDERDAS AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal against the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Crowe who decided that neither the appellant Vithuldas Ramdas nor his mortgagee, Bomonji Shapoorji Chothia had any lien or charge upon the buildings known as Satswarup's Haveli, situate near Bhuleswar Portuguese church, or upon so much of the land as was occupied by the said buildings. The appeal was heard on the 22nd instant before the Appeal Court, consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice Candy, the acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Honourable Mr. Justice Tyebji. The Honourable the Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, appeared for the appellant, Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetji, appeared for the 1st and 2nd respondents, and Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents.

The judgment of the Lower Court appeared in these columns some time ago. After perusing the pleadings and proceedings of the case and hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Honorable Acting Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—His Lordship thought that there were two points in the case namely (1) was the conduct of the plaintiffs such as to prevent them from coming to Court and asking for enforcement of the lien. (2) Had the defendants 9 to 13 (respondents) any locus standi and title to come in. With regard to the second point it was not denied that the suit was against the subscribers and usual advertisement issued. The plaintiffs' solicitors submitted to Court about joinder of the defendants. No objection being taken in the Lower Court, nor in the memo. of appeal with regard to the joinder of the defendants, his Lordship thought, it would be making the whole of the proceedings in the lower Court waste paper, if the appellants' contention was now tenable. This point, therefore, fell to the ground. As to the second point, it seemed to his Lordship that it did not require much knowledge of the country and the people to know that Motivahu and Morarji Ruttonsey (testatrix and testator of respondents) would have never agreed to pay such large subscriptions, if they had known that a lien was going to be claimed upon the buildings in question. There was, however, a distinct contract in the matter, Vithuldas signed the contract in two capacities—in his capacity as a trustee and in his capacity as a beneficial owner. The monies were paid for building residences for Maharajas, and it would be most inequitable to allow the appellant plaintiff now to sell the building. On these grounds his Lordship dismissed the appeal with costs, and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Tyebji said he was of the same opinion. He would assume for the purpose of argument that there was a lien. The question was whether there was anything on the part of the plaintiff which deprived him of that lien. That question depended on construction of the exhibit D and E (Agreement for building) It would be impossible to carry out the provisions of exhibit D, consistent with the lien. It is clear that the intention of the parties was to clear the sites intended for buildings from all charges. With regard to the right of the executors of Motivahu to object to the lien of the plaintiff, there was an express contract between Motivahu and the plaintiff for the benefit of the Maharajah. In his Lordship's opinion, Motivahu could have enforced the contract. Her executors in the same way could do so. With these remarks his Lordship concurred with the acting Chief Justice and dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	2	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	13
Water Division	0	1	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	20
Total	13	9	138
Total plague deaths to date	75,573	61,426	
Same date last year	6	2	65
Cholera	9	16	

ADDRESS TO A DISTRICT OFFICER.

The staff and volunteers of E Ward (East) presented Captain A. T. Walling, I.S.C., with a testimonial, yesterday morning, on his relinquishing charge of the district. The address is couched in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned medical officers and volunteers engaged in plague operations in E Ward (East), hear with regret that you are severing your connection with the district. Your invariable courtesy and kind consideration to ourselves, your judicious management of the staff and sympathetic and tactful conduct towards the unfortunate sufferers, often, under very trying circumstances, have made the work run uniformly and smoothly. We shall watch your future career in your profession with the kindliest interest and on the active service in which you are about to engage, we hope, that many opportunities may occur in which you may distinguish yourself, and you have our earnest good wishes for your future advancement and prosperity."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain C. F. Preston, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson Mr F G H
Adams Mrs E L
Adams Miss C
A'Court Mr John
Allin Mrs A S
Adams Dr P Taregett
Annesley Lieut C R
Bennett Col Burlton
Bennett Mrs Burlton and child
Benson Lieut Col and Mrs P H
Benson Miss and two infants
Ben Capt L
Bradley Capt H V
Brass Mr A J
Barham Rev and Mrs C M
Barlow Mr R
Boyd Dr J
Babu Sen
Blackhall Mr
Babu Som
Bjerreson Rev Mr
Beardsell Mr
Beardsell Mrs
Brown Rev H Wilkie and inft
Borrett Mrs and inft
Buchanan Miss
Bartlam Mr
Bullock Mr J
Brown Capt and Mrs C Allen
Barrow Mr E G
Babu Lahiro
Berthond Mr C H
Coupland Mr and Mrs and infant
Clague Mr W G
Cook Mr John
Cook Mrs and Miss
Colt Mr
Collins Mr H J
Clarke Mr H C
Carpenter Lieut C M
Clarke Mr and Mrs and child
Cubitt Mr G
Comfort Maj
Churchill Capt F
Chapman Rev P H
Cochrane Mr T E
Cursetjee Mr P D
Clark Miss D H
Cochrane Mr
Despeissis Mr A
Dixat Mr A R
Dick Mrs J M
Dwane Mr F C
Dagliesh Mr
Desai Mr M C
Ellis Mr J S
Freely Mr J
Fox Mr E Brook
Fenton Mr M W
Fogarty Mr A
Ferry Mr E
Fasken Lieut Col G
Fisher Miss
Gellespie Mrs
Gaskell Mrs and inft
Hughes Mr F S
Hall Capt E S
Haller Mrs H M
Hogel Maj J G
Hopkins Mr
Hennessey Mr G
Hurst Mrs Barnett
Hayden Mr H H
Houghton Lieut Col J H
Hunt Mr J T
Holms Mr J N
Henderson Mr J J
Hancock Maj F H
Joscelyne Mr D
Jopp Mr and Mrs J G
Jorritt Mrs
Krohu Mr
Krayewskey Mr L Kouket
Kettlewell Maj E A
Kindersley Mr R
Lee Miss Yate
Lohrer Mr
Lowry Lieut Col W H
Lawrie Mr G W
Lees Mr G W
Leigh Maj The Hon
Lockhart Capt W B nurse
Loupandine Mr D
Linchan Mr
Mukerjee Mr
Marshall Capt K F C
McKenna Mr
Martingale Mr
Macdonald Lieut Hughes
Mathews Mr R T
McGowan Mr
Morris Mr
Milward Mr R E
May Mr J
Macdonald Mr P T
Menzies Dr and Mrs
Murray Mr E R
McIntosh Mr D S
Morrison Mr C
Marr Mr W A
Macdonald Major C H
Norman Mr and Mrs C A
Neely Mr A J
Nieman Mr G
Ormiston Mr
Peile Capt
Phillimore Mr J E
Playfair Mr A L
Rooke Lieut
Ronaldson Mrs E
Russell Mr C L S
Robertson Mr and Mrs and two infants
Routh Col W R
Rott Mr A
Randle Mr and Mrs C E
Remny Mr A
Rylis Miss
Seton-Browne Lieut C L S
Schwerdtfegar Mr
Sammar Capt C F
Slott Mr
Sakhaosky Mr N
Spring Mr and Mrs
Scot Mr J
Sanderson Mr C
Staley Mr and Mrs
Swanston Capt O
Snadden Mrs child and infant
Swan Miss
Swan Miss E
Scott Lieut H
Taylor Capt A
Townsend Capt
Todd-Naylor Mr H P
Torrie Col Mrs and Miss
Timpany Mrs
Turner Mr A D T
Taylor Mr Edgar
Upcott Mr F R
Vesey Mr H C
Vanderzee Capt H F
Verrieres Mr E
Wood Mrs E P
Whiteside Mr T
White Lieut O W
Walker Mr T L
Williams Mr C T
Wahiduddin three Misses
Watts Lieut G R
Walker Mr F
Whitehead Capt J H
Wardell Lieut W H
Woodward Mr W
Wynne Mr and Mrs
Williamson Mr H D
Wilberforce Mr S
Young Mr and Mrs H G

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Missa Celestis. Hymns—189, 555, 318 and 161.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—166, 281 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Hoyte in B flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45. a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service). Hymns—3, 269 and 245.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, (Wesley). Hymns—282, 568 and 271.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 30 v. 1-5 tune 96; Hymns 140, 330 and 237.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 105 tune 132; Hymns 52, 186 and 346. Anthem 112.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. B. Atkin.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion. Hymns 25, 123 and 417; Psalm 43, tune Invocation and 103 tune London New.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for the Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion by Rev. C. W. Thorne, C.M.S.—Hymns 215, 323 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis, C.M.S. Anthem—Vital Spark. Hymns 165 and 398.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 264 and 178.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 175, 225 and 499.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE KOREAN CHIEF OF POLICE AND JAPANESE JOURNALISTS.

THE Tokyo "Asahi" vouches for the truth of the following story, which shows in what a state of development Korean legal and administrative ideas are:—Lately the Chief of the Seoul Police issued a notice that, if anyone should apprehend a thief and bring him to the Police Office, he would be made a police officer as a reward! Another notification is to the effect that, if robbery or theft takes place in any household, it is due to the lack of vigilance on the part of the householders, and they will be punished for failing to arrest the author or authors of the crime. These amusing notifications were commented upon in a spirit of banter by the "Ranjo Shimpo." This incensed the Chief of Police beyond endurance, and he thereupon sallied forth, accompanied by five constables, to effect the arrest of the editor, who was taken a back by the angry mien and threatening attitude of the officers. He argued the existence of extra-territoriality but in vain. The Chief-of-Police did not know nor could he understand what that term meant. By and bye the Japanese Consul, on receipt of the news from the newspaper office disturbance, hurriedly repaired to the scene and separated the wordy combatants. He invited the Korean dignitary to the Consulate, where alternately with "sake" drinking he was treated to an exposition on extra-territoriality. As he imbibed "sake," he became enlightened on the subject, and went off wiser for the incident. He profusely apologized for his riotous proceedings, so concludes the report.

According to telegrams received by the "Jiji," An Kengsu was subjected to severe torture on suspicion of his having been the author of the murder of the late Queen of Korea, but he refused to make any confession. The torture was thereupon continued with increased severity until by 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon last his hands were completely broken and many of his bones crushed. The unfortunate An died at 3 a.m. yesterday morning. On receipt of this news, Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister preferred enquiry to the Emperor, to which the latter replied, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he knew nothing about the alleged torture, but would order the officials to investigate and to report at once. The Japanese Minister intends, it appears, to lay the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Metropolitan Police and the Cabinet as well, for if the report be confirmed, it is equivalent to an insult to the Minister who had been previously assured by the Emperor that An would not be put to the torture nor executed. According to the "Yomiuri," Mr. Hayashi, at once applied to the Korean Government for the punishment of the superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and also for a post mortem examination of An's body. In case of delay in answering these demands, Mr. Hayashi will at once proceed to make representations in person to the Emperor. It appears that Mr. Hayashi made this application prior to the receipt of the news of An's death. A later telegram received by the Jiji, states that both An Ken-su and Gou Yei-chin were hanged before the issue of an Imperial order to that effect. The examining Judge arbitrarily concluded that the Emperor would undoubtedly approve of his decision to execute both prisoners. Prior to this, Mr. Hayashi pressed the Minister for Foreign Affairs being anxious to obtain an audience with the Emperor, but no reply was given until too late.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE "Indian Spectator" thus refers to "the Lady with the Lamp" and her personal sacrifices: Miss Florence Nightingale has just completed her eightieth year. Though an invalid, confined to bed, her sympathies with the suffering burn as bright as ever. The lofty courage with which the young lady of tender nurture pioneered the then strange and always unattractive work of nursing the sick and the wounded will never cease to inspire hundreds of the noblest women of every race and clime. Santa Filomena will ever be remembered as the noblest of the century's products, "The Lady with the Lamp" will stand for ever as the highest development reached by the human race so far. On sacrifices such as Miss Nightingale's the gods themselves throw incense.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The "Rast Goftar" is in favour of providing more recreation grounds in the city, and remarks: The Corporation did not think it worth while, the other day, to accept Mr. James Macdonald's proposition for providing a recreation ground to the northern portion of the city. The proposal, it must be mentioned, was based on the recommendation of a special committee appointed by the Corporation itself, to consider the subject. Looking at the fact that the City Improvement Trust has, as was reported by Mr. Watcha, under their consideration a scheme for providing seventeen different recreation grounds for the city, we cannot blame the Corporation for deferring action for a while, in this particular case. As for the rest, as regards the general policy of the Corporation in this matter, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Macdonald that their neglect amounts to nothing less than a sin and a shame.

LORD CURZON'S INDIVIDUALITY.

The "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that Lord Curzon's strong individuality has effected certain beneficial changes, and remarks: Much as are the beneficial consequences that we expect to flow from the term of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, we are even more interested in it as affording a unique opportunity for the study of, what may be called, the dynamics of a powerful individuality reinforced by a lofty character and noble aspirations. We believe in the Emersonian creed about taking your stand upon a great idea and letting all the world come round to you, as it cannot but, in due time. But in Lord Curzon's case there is not only the gravitation of great ideas, but the impulse of a strong will, operating to diffuse the influence of his personality in all parts of the administration and of society. Already we feel the effects of his Excellency's Imperialism of the right and righteous kind, in the remarkable change of tone that has come over some of the most violent exponents of anti-native ideas, in the general desire to conciliate and confide, and in the marked absence of those irritating diatribes which used to be so frequent not many years ago.

DR. WEIR'S SERVICES TO THE CORPORATION.

The "Rast Goftar" hopes that the Bombay Government will see its way to spare the services of Dr. Weir to the Corporation a little longer than it now appears to think it conveniently can. Our contemporary adds: There are urgent public reasons why Dr. Weir should be allowed to continue in his present post till another competent man is found to take his place; and the wisdom of not forcing the Corporation to make the choice of its new Health Officer in a hurry need not be impressed upon the mind of the Bombay Government. Far from doing aught which may be interpreted as seeking to embarrass the Corporation, it behoves Government to put every facility that lies in its power in the way of the civic body to secure a really able and competent officer for the post. It is not too much to say that Bombay expects Government to lend all the aid it possibly can to the Corporation in the difficult task of selecting an expert for the office, and not to force it to accept the services of the first man that comes applying for it. The sudden demand of Dr. Weir's services is by no means calculated to give the city that assurance of sympathy and support from Government, which it is but natural for it to expect at the present juncture.

MR. MACLEAN AND LORD CURZON.

In the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," Mr. Maclean missed his mark when addressing the House of Commons recently: Mr. Maclean did well to call the attention of the House of Commons to the magnitude of the present famine and the inadequacy of the arrangements made to cope with it. But we wish he had not spoilt his case by finding fault with the Viceroy for not having "come down from the mountain heights of Simla, and travelled throughout the land, seen the famine camps for himself, and watched the system of relief given." Besides that it is stale, such a criticism is not justified in the case of Lord Curzon. His Excellency, as Mr. Maclean should have known, did travel through the famine districts, did see the famine camps for himself, and did watch the system of relief given, at the stage of the famine when such personal inspection on his part could be of use.

The "Native Opinion" observes: Mr. J. M. Maclean deserves the thanks of the Indian people for his able championship of their interests in Parliament. Recently he called attention of the British Government to the famine in this country and urged them to say what steps they thought of taking for the relief of sufferers. He boldly pointed out that the Indian Government with all its resources was unable to cope with the present disaster and that it was absolutely necessary for the Imperial Government to come to its aid. The Government, he said, entertained a high sense of its duties by the people, but necessarily a good deal of work had to be left to subordinate officials who felt very little sympathy for the people.

JUDGES AND JURIES.

The "Indian Spectator" finds fault with the remarks which Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, is alleged to have addressed recently to a jury. Our contemporary says:—We cannot congratulate Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge of Poona, on the remarks he is alleged to have made concerning the Jury which sat with him to try the case of Empress vs. Sheik Hussain. The learned Judge evidently did not agree with the verdict of the Jury, but there was no necessity for him to comment upon the intelligence of the Jurors. One's notions of judicial dignity, not to say decency, are outraged by the offer of such amenities to one of the two constituent parts of a tribunal. Of these two parts the members of the Jury are, by no means, entitled to less consideration than the Judge. They are not paid for their services. They give their time, which is as valuable to them as the Judge's is to him, freely to the public, and they expect to be treated better than to be told that they cannot be complimented on their intelligence, and that their opinion is the most worthless that it has ever been even Mr. Aston's lot to record. Respectable men would be afraid to step into the jury-box, if judicial discourtesy is to prevail unchecked. There is a time to speak and a time to be silent, and the pronouncement of the verdict of the Jury is the signal for the time of silence in judicial proceedings. Anything that the Judge may say afterwards, beyond the sentence or acquittal, is as extra-judicial as if he should pat the Jurors on their backs on their way home, and say: "Hullo, how are you?" We should add that these remarks do not imply that Mofussil, and for that matter Metropolitan, juries do not sometimes give worse than worthless verdicts.

ALLEGED DEGENERATION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

The "Gujerati" says on this subject:—Those who deplore the degeneration of political activity in this Presidency during the last four or five years seem to entertain very strange notions as to their own duty and as to how political activity is to be roused to anything like the same extent as before. Why some of these people are busy circulating false and baseless reports it is difficult to explain in a manner consistently with a belief in their absolute sincerity and *bona fides*. Any of these writers could have easily ascertained from any member of the Presidency Association or from the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar himself whether there was any grain of truth in the rumour which they had swallowed with avidity that he had resigned his Secretaryship of the Association. He has written to the papers saying that the report about his resignation is "absolutely without any foundation." It would be interesting to identify the person or persons who recklessly or it may be maliciously manufactured this falsehood. Some of those who have spread it broadcast with equal recklessness and interested eagerness are well known. Their general attitude towards the Association is no secret, and we do not care to scan their motives on the present occasion.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE *Japan Herald* to hand yesterday says:—The latest Korean excitement is equally due to official delinquency, though in this case the sufferers are Koreans and not foreigners. Japan herself seems more disposed to get excited over the torture and death of An Keng-su than over the threatening antics of the Boxers. Nobody would wish to condone the torture of a human being; however depraved—and we have no doubt that An was no better than he should have been—but in this case it is hard to feel convinced that the uplifted hands of the nations and their theatrical affectation of holy horror are altogether sincere. If they could be ingenuous for a moment they would confess that they do not really care a button what becomes of an Gou Yei-chin or any other Korean with an equally euphonious name, except in so far as the cruelty of the Korean police affords a decent pretext for interference, which is a much simpler proceeding in Seoul than in Peking. The international conscience is not quite so sensitive in these matters as diplomatic notes and representations would have us believe, and, in any case, it occurs as a striking, but not strange, coincidence that the assertion of moral principles *vis a vis* a moribund China, Korea or Turkey generally has an eye to the main chance. If the original proprietaries had never been indiscreet, and had never done anything wrong, or anything which the Powers respectively implicated were satisfied to deem so, England would not be in possesion of Hongkong today, France of Tonquin, Germany of Shantung or America of the Philippines. It happens sometimes that the occupation of the annexed territory is not pecuniarily profitable but then the question of prestige and political influence is always an adequate subtitute and the prospect of future advantage is never lost sight of. The point is, if the active interference of the Powers as champions of religion and morality invariably involved nothing but loss, would they be so enthusiastic as under present conditions? Japan no doubt, will feel bound to obtain some kind of satisfaction for the death of An, of whose immunity from torture or execution she had previously received assurances, but it must suggest itself to an unbiassed observer that if An was actually implicated in the brutal murder of the Queen of Korea Japan should feel it due to her own reputation to refrain from arresting the course of justice. The details of the assassination need not be recalled, but the Emperor of Korea would be less than mortal were he to feel amiably disposed towards a man suspected of having had a hand in the murder of his wife. At the same time, the action of the Korean authorities constitutes a distinct breach of faith and it will be politically incumbent on Japan to demand satisfaction.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line s. s. Johannesberger, Captain H. Moller, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg, experienced fresh south-west monsoon, and high sea.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Silesia, Captain G. Verona, which reached to this port on Thursday evening from Kobe, via Hongkong, met with strong weather and west-south-west wind and rain. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kilwa, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, had strong monsoon with heavy rain and variable wind.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Thursday:—Pressure has decreased briskly in the north-west Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces, and has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The shallow depression in Bengal is in practically the same position and is filling up slowly. It has given moderate to heavy rain in Assam and North Bengal, but no rain has fallen in Orissa; only light showers in South Bengal. Purnea has received five inches, and Darjeeling three. Heavy rain has fallen at Burma coast stations. Akyab has received six inches, Chittagong four, and Diamond Island three. Winds continue moderately strong and the sea rough on the Konkan coast, but the disturbance off that coast is apparently disappearing without developing. Rain has been heavier to-day on the West Coast and local showers have fallen in the Deccan. Ratnagiri has received eight inches, Bombay and Karwar five, Goa three, Belgaum two and a half, and Ahmednagar one. Temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, and is from 6 to 8 degrees in excess in Rajputana and Central India and 4 to 5 degrees in the Punjab, Gujarat and Central Provinces.

JUNE 29.

Friday:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Bengal and the depression in north Bengal has almost filled up. Pressure has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Rainfall in Burma has been light except on Arakan coast, and with a few exceptions only light showers have fallen in Bengal. Purnea has received five inches, Bobra three, and Dhubri and Barisal two. Light showers have fallen in Malabar and light to heavy rain in Konkan and Coorg. Karwar and Ratnagiri have received five and half inches, Mercara three, and Bombay and Mormangao two. Showers have been slightly more numerous in Deccan and Central Provinces. Belgaum reports two inches and Malegaon and Khandwa one. Temperature is increasing generally in N.-W., Northern and Central India. It is ten degrees above normal in Central India, eight in Rajputana, seven in North-Western and Central Provinces and six in Punjab. Maximum temperatures of all stations of Punjab averaged 111 degrees yesterday.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	15 64	15 15	15 71	10 35
Friday, 29th June	0 01	1 01	0 53	6 89
Total	15 65	16 16	16 24	17 24
Total fall to June 29th 1899	20 02	20 15	25 45	22 32
Total fall to June 29th 1898	24 75	26 64	26 70	25 14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Previously registered	12	37
Friday, June 29th, 1900	2	83
Total	15	20

Registered from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	6	44
On 27th June, 1900	4	90
Total	11	34

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	67
Wednesday, 27th June, 1900	0	22
Total	0	89
Total up to 27th June, 1899	19	80

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·403	SW	2	112·6	89·0	31	...	0·22	−1·51
Sirsa	29·362	SE	18	110·3	88·1	43	...	0·61	−1·20
Delhi	29·441	WNW	5	105.2	89.4	30	...	1·3[illegible]	−1·71
Agra	29·441	SW	4	108·5	88·4	38	...	1.14	−1·18
Cawnpore	29·442	NE	1	104·9	88·5	65	...	1·85	...
Allahabad	29·442	Calm	6	107·6	88·2	52	...	0·24	−5·05
Jhansi	29·484	WSW	6	110·8	93·7	44	...	0·39	−4·07
Jacobabad	29·425	SE	6	113·2	85·5	65	..	0·00	−0·09
Karachi	29·526	WSW	9	96·4	83·3	74	..	0·00	−0·49
Jeypore	29·512	W	6	110·2	83·1	39	...	0·73	−1·54
Ajmere	29·52[illegible]	W	13	105·9	87·0	53	...	0·00	−2·13
Deesa	29·587	WSW	15	106·1	83·1	70	..	0·00	−1·88
Ahmedabad.	29·605	S	5	105·3	85·1	63	..	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·517	SSW	18	97·8	81·9	81	..	0·00	−1·86
Jamnagar	29·562	SSW	23	96·6	81·3	72	...	0·00	..
Rajkot	29·57[illegible]	S	14	101·9	80·5	94	...	0·00	−4·51
Bhownagar Para	29·596	SE	12	10[illegible]·6	76·3	66	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·582	WSW	5	85·1	81·3	86	...	0·00	..
Neemuch	29·533	WSW	16	106·5	81·5	68	...	1·37	−2·52
Indore	29·622	W	8	99·8	75·6	78	—	0·90	−5·56
Saugor	29·559	W	4	104·4	78·1	64	...	2·47	−4·52
Jubulpore	29·554	S	9	101·0	81·1	61	...	0·70	−7·91
Hoshangabad	29·557	SW	7	101.6	75·2	60	..	1·64	−6·12
Khandwa	29·628	W	8	101·7	77·6	77	1·05	2·24	−3·48
Raipur	29·597	SSW	11	97·4	73·1	79	0·30	9·05	+0·78
Nagpur	29·613	WSW	6	101·2	79·0	80	0·03	2·69	−5·51
Amraoti	29·651	SSW	12	93·2	74·8	84	0·[illegible]3	2·74	−3·66
Akola	29·654	W	8	100.8	75·8	82	0·14	5·79	+0·64
Surat	29·62[illegible]	S	9	96·2	78·1	81	...	0·10	−9·41
Malegaon	29·668	WSW	9	89·4	75·1	72	0·72	2·27	−2·25
Bombay	29·680	SSE	8	81·4	75·0	91	2·19	17·37	−1·11
Poona	29·670	W	17	85·0	72·4	67	..	1·31	−3·24
Ahmednagar	29·695	W	10	82·8	70·4	77	...	6·74	...
Aurangabad	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·713	SW	19	97·7	74·0	63	...	6·3[illegible]	+1·50
Ratnagiri	29·684	ESE	4	80·5	73·9	96	5·43	34·94	+4·95
Belgaum	29·727	WSW	14	72·3	68·8	96	2·36	10·72	+3·52
Goa	29·73[illegible]	WNW	?	83·0	75·9	91	1·93	36·69	...
Karwar	29·757	SW	12	83·2	74·5	82	5·60	50·39	+15·26
Mangalore	29·82	Calm	4	81·8	74·4	88	0·67	39·00	+5·36
Calicut	29·842	NE	10	81·2	75·5	90	0·18	33·08	+0·80
Cochin	29·861	NNW	...	87·5	76·6	83	0·03	27·22	−0·23
Bangalore	29·834	SW	16	79·7	66·8	90	0·01	2·97	−0·34
Secunderabad	29·693	WSW	12	89·6	73·0	73	0·13	3·79	−0·85
Masulipatam	29·698	WNW	13	91·6	76·6	75	..	1·62	−3·72
Bellary	29·751	W	11	91·2	74·2	69	0·27	1·07	0·69
Cuddapah	29·751	W	6	97·1	75·8	78	0·12	1·48	−2·50
Madras	29·762	SE	7	95·0	77·0	79	0·20	1·46	−0·55
Coimbatore	29·833	WSW	5	87·9	73·1	75	...	2·28	+0·90
Trichinopoly	29·790	WSW	16	99·1	81·3	56	...	1·96	+0·42
Negapatam	29·801	Calm	7	100·0	79·9	61	...	0·03	−1·62
Colombo	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Aden	29·874	SW	9	88·5	79·5	85	...	7·70	+0·59

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=1·05 (15·76); G. T. H.=1·10 (16·53); St. G. H.=1·11 (6·23); C. P.=2·19 (17·37)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Indore and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds along the Coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are feebly cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of normal in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and at Akola and Surat, where the excess is as much as 6° to 15°. The minimum temperature is from 7° to 12° in excess at Neemuch, Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad, Delhi and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Karwar Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur Khandwa, Malegaon, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Indus Valley, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch. In Gujarat they are also partially clouded.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·60") and Ratnagiri (5·43"); over two inches at Belgaum (2·36"); and Bombay (2·19") nearly two inches at Goa; over an inch at Khandwa (1·05"), and light to moderate showers at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras.

The isobars as well as the abnormal chart indicate that the weather in Cutch, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Gulf of Cambay and on and off the west Coast between Karwar and Karachi is suspicious and in an unsettled condition. The winds along the Coast are feebly cyclonic, and in Gujarat they show an inclination to cyclonic circulation. The rainfall along the Coast from Ratnagiri to Mangalore for the last 8 or 10 days has been very heavy, and even to-day the monsoon gradient between Ratnagiri and Mangalore is unusually steep, indicating probability of a further downpour of rain there. The weather is keeping almost dry in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and the greater part of Berar and the Central Provinces. The day temperature also is in large excess in the dry area. Local showers will continue in the Madras Presidency, Berar, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at some few stations in the Central Provinces. The cautionary flag signal was lowered yesterday at West Coast Ports.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AN Irishman with Lord Methuen's force thus addressed a group of his comrades: "Be jabers, this is a fine counthry for a soldier! Ye gets a blade of grass six inches high, and ye take cover behind it, and they nicks it off inch by inch and when it gets to the last inch, be jabers, look out!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE dredger Lindon Bates, 68 tons, Captain J W Glidell, will sail to-day for Calcutta.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s E Franz Ferdinand, 3,859 tons, Captain G Costanzo, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 115 cases opium, and 6 cabin and 37 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s s Silesia, Captain G Verona, sailing for Trieste, from Victoria dock, No. 1, on Sunday the 1st July. Medical examination at the dock at 10 a.m. sharp:—Mr W M Cooper, Rev H N Midwinter, Mr G Lyons, Lt C Bliss, Mr C R Lamb, Mr L Fenda, Mr J Schulmann, Mr H Papendieck, Mrs M Hermann and 2 children, and Mr Udo de Ruttkay.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

REMOVAL OF BUOYS FOR SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners No. 45, dated 23rd May 1900, information dated 8th June 1900 has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, that the undermentioned buoys between Alibag and Vengurla were removed from their positions for the south-west monsoon, on the dates noted against them:—Alibag buoy, 24th May; Bankot buoys, 20th May; Anjanivel buoys, 16th May; Ambulgad reef buoy, (Jaitapur) 21st May; Chaldea rock buoy, 19th May; Malvan outer rock buoy, 20th May; Jonstone Castle buoy, 23rd May; Malvan Harbour buoys, 24th May.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field	Dry dock		Royal Navy
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Denny			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Fry	Calcutta		M M & Co
Duke of Portland	2481	Lang	China	7-7	M M & Co
Alboin	649	Curtis			R S & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd			M M & Co
H Boickow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Cowric	3155	Danies			Graham & Co
Onipenta	3420	Wilson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Taber	1884	Coates	Mauritius		H Cassum
E	Okhla	3436	MacDiarmids		29-6	M M & Co
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars	2497	Curtis	London	2-7	W & A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adam			Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
O	Quito	2152	Baird	Glasgow	2-7	W& A G & Co
R	Setos	1234	Carssen	Zanzibar		F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Fakeer	M Goa	30-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Silesia	3340	Verona	Trieste	2-7	A L S N Co
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	2-7	W&AG&Co
3	Virawa	2158	McDougall	China	6-7	M M & Co
4	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China	5-7	P & O Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	3-7	P & O S N Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Symons	Aden	7-7	P & O S N Co
7	Aglaia	1173	Marocchino	Shanghai	3-7	AL SNCo
8	E F Ferdinand	3860	Castanzo	Kobe	30-6	A L S N Co
9	El Guiso	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W& A G & Co
10	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	2-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4198	Preston	London	30-6	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	29-6	M M & Co
15	Kilwa	1553	Rothwell	P Gulf	5-7	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Kilwa s	Rothwell	Busreh, June 16
29	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon
	Courland s	Soutar	Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	City of Edinburgh s	Baillie	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer E Franz Ferdinand, Costanzo, for Kobe, &c.
Dredger Lindon Bates, Glidell, for Calcutta.

The steamer Kilwa, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—50 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co; 36 cases confectionery A A Hoosen; 330 cases ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co; 23 cases gingerwine and 23 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

City of Edinburgh s—20 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 12 cases ham and bacon, H J Rustomjee and Co; 230 hogsheads ale and 17 cases ham and bacon, Eduljee and Co; 195 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Clan Murray s—5 casks whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—14 cases copying presses, Hussonally Abdoolaly; 25 cases ale, D Dadabhoy.

Rydal Hall s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—210 boxes pale soap, A H Essoofally; 100 drums bicarbonate of soda, H J Rustomjee and Co; 71 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Parramatta s—10 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co; 12 cases champagne, Samuel Fitze and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—25 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Rothenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

E Franz Ferdinand s—5 cases glass bangles F R Papa and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LONDON.

Mars s—2,377 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales hides, K B Sajan; 75 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 20 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 1,065 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—110 bales wool, Jina Valley; 22 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 109 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mars s—140 bales hides, Nanoo Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—2,006 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,550 cwt myrabollams, 1,018 cwt gingellyseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 9,000 cwt linseed, Valkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton fly, H R Bode and Sons; 200 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; Iastoreseed and 7,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixen and Co; 500 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 4,002 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 bales cotton fly, M M Bottlewalla and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—15,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 357 cwt myrabollams, Wagiee Bacher; 2000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 8,391 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—338 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—48 cases condiments, H P Setna and Co; 115 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—22 chests opium, N J Abraham.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th June, 1900.

Mr F A H East having joined is taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Consent Decree.

14 1900—R P Bharucha—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola Ncordin vs Ebrahim Peer Mahomed Allarakhia—Ardesir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

551 99—Jamsetjee and R—Meherali Mahomed and another vs Premjeebhai Rawjee and others.

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V—Part heard.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and M H Khan. Part heard.

489 96—M J and M—Lakmidas Harrivalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424 98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithibai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smotham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

611 93—Bicknell M and M—Aishabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th June, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·661
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·919
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of wind* W, WNW, SW, WNW, WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	297
Fall of Rain	6·89
Total fall during month	17·24
" year	17·24
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 29th	0·13

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 28.

10 p.m.	78·7

FRIDAY—JUNE 29.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·0

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"
Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.
They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
Pricelist of scientific Instruments Free on Application.

DECORATE YOUR
HOUSES!
COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES,
AND ALL SORTS OF
ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
ENGRAVED AND
EMBOSSED
ON PLAIN AND COLOURED
WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS
FOR THE
INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION
OF
Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions
IN
PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.
WINDOW GLASS DECORATION } is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect,
IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL,
THE MOST PERMANENT,
THE MOST EFFECTIVE,
SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.
ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.
P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
No. 16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DISASTROUS FIRE
AT
RIO DE JANEIRO.
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
PRESERVES ALL ITS CONTENTS.
RIO DE JANEIRO, 25TH JULY, 1899.
To MESSRS. GUIMARAES and Co.
DEAR SIRS,—We hereby certify that the SAFE No. 88,191, by Messrs. CHUBB and SONS Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., London, in which we kept our Business Books, was exposed to the raging fire which destroyed the Market Place here, and although the said SAFE was subjected to the most intense heat for a long time, all the Papers and Books were FOUND INTACT, the covers of some of them being only a LITTLE YELLOW although almost touching the door.
You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.
We are, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.
The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA
I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.
No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.
(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD,
British Pro-Consul.
CHUBB'S SAFES ; BOXES ; LOCKS ;
could only be had from
EDULJEE PESTONJEE.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
POLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..........£100 13-16 unchanged
3 per cent Rentes ....£100 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£107 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£63 3-4—1-16
Bar Silver in London ....28 9-16 unchanged.
do in New York ....62 plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris.25·11 1-2 unchanged.
do on New York..........4·86 1-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent, unchanged
do Short London Bills ...2 5-8 per cent. "
do Indian Bank Bills......2 7-8 per cent.—1-8

The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cent. of its liabilities.

Bills on Madras Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4d.

THE MONSOON.—Our rains set in quietly early last Sunday morning and since then up to 8 a.m. this morning some 16 inches have fallen, unfortunately, so far they have not reached Guzerat or Kathiawar, where rain is so urgently needed, but as there is, according to to-day's weather chart, a very large depression off the coast, extending from Kathiawar north, to about Karwar down south, it is hoped that plentiful rain may fall both in Guzerat and Kathiawar within the next few days.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quite steady throughout the week but the volume of business put through has been extremely limited. In the early part of the week some credits were placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. for July but not to any extent, on the other hand Bank Telegraphic has been sold on more than one day this week at 1s. 4d. for ready to the end of September but the total amount sold represents only a moderately fair aggregate.

Bank Telegraphic ready forward..........1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand do. ...1s 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits to end July......1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do. do. later ....1s. 4 7-32d.
3 do. Francs ready ...1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight..................Rs. 196.
Hongkong do. ....Rs. 144
Japan do. ....Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After last mail left the rate opened at Rs. 95-13 for ready but during the week under report the market has been weak and the rate has dropped fully 3-4 per cent. losing 9-16 per cent. since opening this morning say, from Rs. 95-9 to Rs. 95 at the close. The approaching New Loan is directly responsible for the weak state of the market, together with the announcement that the Government of India are willing to exchange the 3 1-2 per cent. paper repayable in 1904 (1854-1855 Loan) for the coming New Loan repayable in 1920, but this requires confirmation.

MONEY is decidedly easy with the cash balances both of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay up 34 lakhs without any change in the rate of interest of either. 4 per cent. short deposits of one or two months are simply not wanted and nothing better could be obtained than for current accounts.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Share Market has experienced another quiet week with a weak tendency, notwithstanding the good rain in Bombay and the suburbs. The total absence of rain in Guzerat and Kathiawar has caused great anxiety and the demand of Mill shares continues small and practically dead. The Bank of Bombay shares after touching 1,265, have again improved to 1,275, at which rate there were sellers. Bank of Bengal shares have been reported to have changed hands at 1,195, while Commercial's are weak at Rs. 60. Press shares are quiet and lifeless during the week without any appreciable change. Bombay Cotton Press shares have dropped to 55, while Indian's, New Berar, and Mofussil's, are quiet at 137 1-2, 480, and 370, with little business passing in them. Miscellaneous shares are steady and some of them are in good demand. The Badhams are quiet at 138xd. Bombay Burmas have changed hands at 6,650, while new issues are in demand at 1,700. Bombay Flour Mill shares have improved to 775 with buyers without any business passing in them. Kemp's have improved to 377. Port Canning's have changed hands at 505, and closed steady at the rate. Treacher's are steady at 9,650xd. Mill shares are weak and have dropped in many cases.

Alliance	160	business passed
Central India	1810	do
China's	415	do
Currimbhoy's	615	sellers
David's	285	do
Empress	265	do
James Greaves	420	do
Jivraj Balloo	370	do
Leopold's	150	quiet
Madras United	28.0	buyers
Manokjee Petits	1060	do
Morarjee	1410	do
New Great Eastern	140	weak
Queen	525	do
Standard's	170	do
Swadeshi's	530	steady

RAILWAY SHARES have undergone some changes. Ahmedabad-Prantej shares have jumped to 650, while Tapti Valley shares have declined to 472 1-2 at which rate a large amount of shares have changed hands.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been firm and advancing throughout the week on account of the demand by the Government of India for transports to convey Indian troops to China, but in the absence of business rates are purely nominal. At the end of last week 15s. was accepted for seeds for Hull whereas 17s. has since been paid and to-day 17s. 6d. has been refused.

During the week some Hamburg was done for July at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d., and a small lot for Genoa, for seeds for August, at 11s.

Seven liners, mostly B. I. have been taken up for China and there is still another to be fixed.

The following are the names of the steamers fixed and the Companies to which they belong :—

Ballarat	P. & O. Co.
Carthage	Do.
Virawa	B. I. S. N. Co.
Duke of Portland	Do.
Upada	Do.
Lawada	Do.
Islanda	Do.

WHEAT.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week at Rs. 5-5 for June-July and Rs. 5-7-3 to Rs. 5-7-9, August-September.
Arrivals—60,073 cwts.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—A small business has been transacted this week in Yellow Hingunghat at Rs. 50 per candy. The market closes quiet with sellers rather than buyers.
Arrivals—3,149 cwts.

LINSEED.—The market has been strong throughout the week owing to better advices from Home and small arrivals. There are buyers to-day at Rs. 10-5 for bold grain and Rs. 10-3 to Rs. 10-4 for small with but few sellers.
Arrivals—12,243 cwts.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet but steady at unchanged rates.
Arrivals—4,623 cwts.

POPPYSEED.—A good business has been done during the week at Rs. 8-11 at which rate the market closes firm.
Arrivals—10,665 cwts.

COALS.—The market has been strong during the week for the same reason as freights, and a considerable business has been put through.
GIRIDHI.—1,000 tons for July at Rs. 17.
DESHARGUR.—3,000 tons, January to June of next year—500 tons a month at Rs. 15.
SEEBPORE.—2,500 tons for June at Rs. 15.
JARDINE'S.—6,000 tons for July at Rs. 14-4.
MUIR'S.—1,500 tons for July at Rs. 14 ; 1,500 tons for July at Rs. 13-12 ; and 1,000 tons for August at Rs. 13-8.
BIRD'S.—A re-sale of 1,500 tons for July at Rs. 14 to Rs. 13-12.

The following are the quotations :—

		Rs.
Singarini		14
Desnargar	Bengal	16 1-2
Muir's Navigation	"	14 1-4
Jardine's	"	14 1-2
Seebpore	"	15

COTTON.—The continued advance in Americans has tended to make sellers firmer, and prices have been advanced, but on the other hand the news from China has not encouraged buyers for Local Consumption to operate at all freely and the daily sales have been small. Shippers are reported to have bought one or two lots but generally speaking the turnover at Colaba has been extremely small during the week, and though the tone of the market has been reported firm, the business passing shows plainly that at present prices there is not much demand for Surats either here or on the Continent. Stocks, however, appear moderated. Were it not for the absence of demand from Japan prices would probably have risen more than they have done. In new crops very little business is passing—rates are higher, but there appear to be more buyers than sellers at the prices quoted especially since reports of good rains up-country have been current. Some 700 bales were taken by shippers, the Mills holding aloof.

Bengal Fine ready Rs. 195
do F. G. do ... 190 Jany. 1901, Rs. 188
Broach Fine do ... 218
do Good do ... 212 March 1901 ,, 218

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	205	4 3-36
do. F. G.	195	3 31-32
do. 15-25 March 1901	188	3 7-8
do. Good	190	3 7-8
Belatee, Fine	214	4 3-8
do. F. G.	209	4 1-4
Khandesh, F. G.	210	4 9-32
Oomra, F. G.	216	4 13-32
S. G. Dharwar, Good	230	4 1-32
Westerns,	221	4 1-2
do. Good 15-25 March 1901	218	4 15-32

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was firm. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 1,000 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats 200 bales. Spot 5 16-32d. plus 1-16 Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.—

June,	June-July,	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April,
5·29	5·28	4·57	4·36	4·32
plus 7-64	plus 7-64	...	plus 7-64	plus 7-64

Cotton in New York—
Receipts at the Ports..................1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain ....80,000 "
" to Continent ....nil
Mid.-Uplands ....nil
Futures, month of August ....9·32 plus 24
" of December..........8·36 — 5

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For the week	5,497	24,477	22,106
From 1st Jan. to 28 June	527,683	1,601,369	1,467,592
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,203	7,263	6,955
From 1st Jan. to 28 June	82,114	485,650	372,149
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	150	300	548
From 1st Jan. to 28 June	161,372	284,332	269,412

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.	1897. cwts.
Wheat for the week	60,073	189,734	56,455
Do from 1st Jan. to 28 June	1040,151	3,575,850	6,980,475
Linseed for the week	12,243	39,347	57,671
Do from 1st Jan. to 28th June	593,374	1,703,792	1,791,095
Rapeseed for the week	4,623	53,673	64,340
Do from 1st Jan. to 28th June	513,399	1,368,092	1,308,406
Gingelly for the week	3,149	1,841	8,827
Do from 1st Jan. to 28th June,	936,376	1,005,161	1,136,573

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1899 cwts.	1898 cwts.	1897. cwts
Wheat for the week...	......	239,248	380,568
Do. 1st Jan. to 28th June	4	2,108,491	4,921,913
Linseed for the week...	.....	77,657	104,035
Do. 1st Jan. to 28th June	571,293	1,578,519	1,560,543
Rapeseed for the week	13,627	122,757	67,861
Do. 1st Jan. to 28th June	714,908	1,216,409	1,196,882
Gingellyseed for the week		13,748	......
Do. 1st Jan to 28th June	1,160,531	1,310,630	1,281,362

PIECE GOODS.—There has been little or no business doing the past week but as the rains have set in dealers are rather more hopeful of the future. A good downpour in the important districts of Guzerat and Khatiawar would greatly improve prospects.

In the absence of business prices are quite nominal, but as the Home markets are again advancing a higher level will have to be established here for next season's business.

LOCAL YARN.—The markets are very depressed owing to the troubles in China and Bazaar speculators are willing sellers of their stocks at very low rates. There is little or no demand however for any counts of yarn.

MARKET :—Dull.

Twist..............No. 6s Mule, As. 4 to 4 1-4 per lb.
" .... 8s " " 4 1-8 " 4 1-4 "
" .... 10s " " 4 3-8 " 4 3-4 "
" .... 12s " " 4 1-2 " 4 3-4 "
" .... 16s " " 4 5-8 " 4 7-8 "
" .... 20s " " 5 " 5 1-2 "
" .... 24s " " 5 1-4 " 5 3-4 "
" .... 30s " " 6 1-2 " 7 "
" .... 40s " " 7 1-2 " 8 "

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish.	373	106	547	65477	328836	109302	393217
Barsee and Nugur ...	179	52	238	30199	108031	0769	116895
Berar.........	..	...	320	75220	445576	127065	609060
Total Oomras...	552	158	1105	171196	882443	277136	1122252
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5607	8738	7605	11576
Dhollera ..	...	...	...	25695	274554	55371	313256
Broach	...	...	...	18605	119358	40976	121751
Compta & Dharwar.	3642	1011	1382	54294	84247	67414	99639
Westerns ..	1246	368	575	20164	8972	21064	14543
Bengals ...	617	176	105	178527	210621	320392	251576
Sind	...	...	86	18546	6318	26053	6635
Persian ...	151	44	198	9885	194	11400	259
American...	..	...	650	14847	2139	18713	2872
Egyptian ..	653	186	186	7421	2755	10967	2850
Other Sorts	834	230	257	2596	19	3790	22
Total ...	7739	2211	5497	527683	1634369	850912	1947231

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Total Friday's Receipts cwts.	Total Receipts for the week cwts.	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900 cwts.	Total Receipts for same period in 1899 cwts.
Wheat	1,544	60,073	1,040,154	3,575,850
Linseed	3,586	12,243	593,374	1,703,792
Rapeseed	1,041	4,623	513,399	1,368,092
Gingellyseed ...	414	3,149	936,376	1,005,161
Poppyseed	1,927	10,665	371,035	475,760
Groundnuts ...	......	220	32,755	128,041
Castorseed	1,751	18,012	278,936	605,453
Rice	3,500	277,237	8,911,133	1,910,062
Myrabollams...	2,253	6,643	a232,429	b......

(a) Since 1st April 1900. (b) Not recorded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugar 4 10-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 100 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan 107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper 63 3-4
Bar Silver.. 28 9-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £33,600,000, Decrease £100,000 ; Public Deposits £7,200,000, Decrease £900,000 ; Other Deposits £41,200,000, Increase £200,000 ; Other Securities £30,500,000, Decrease £100,000 Notes and Gold £21,200,000, Decrease £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	28,000	.....	31,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	199	.....	220
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	82,882	7,28,636	3,410	8,14,928
Total for 24 weeks...	85,882	7,56,636	3,410	8,45,928
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	3,561	26,901	13	30,478
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	191	......	216
Total to corresponding date do.	75,991	6,14,2 6	3,360	6,93,607

Increase for the week ....Rs. 522
Ditto to date...................... " 1,52,321

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	7,700	...	10,900
Or per mile of Railway	59	142	...	201
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	87,052	1,17,707	2	2,04,761
Total for 24 weeks.	90,252	1,25,407	2	2,15,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,721	663	...	2,384
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	28	...	102
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1,721	663	..	2,384

Increase for the week..............Rs. 8,516
Ditto to date.......................... " 2,13,277

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOSTLING—June 29, at Pali Hill, Beatrice, youngest daughter of David Gostling, Architect, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUTCHISON—June 25, at Dooria, Golaghat, the wife of W Hutchison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—WYATT—June 13, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Edward Maitland Buchanan, Burma Forest Service, to Winifred Annie, eldest daughter of the late S W Wyatt, Esq.

ENNIS—KIRKPATRICK—June 21, at Christ Church, Alleppey, Travancore, by the Rev W J Richards, D D, assisted by the Rev C E R Romilly, M A, Guy Balieff Ennis, to Annie Farmer, sister of Thomas Kirkpatrick, of the Bank of Madras.

DEATH.

BUCHANAN—June 26, at the Church of England, Zenana House, Jabalpur, suddenly of cholera, Eleanora Buchanan.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900.

THERE can be no doubt that Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts' revelations as to the deplorable condition of the sick and wounded soldiers at Bloemfontein has created a very disagreeable impression in India. Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves gave a glowing account of the lavish provision made for the treatment of men and officers in the hospitals, and the newspaper correspondents, when they did refer to such matters, were careful to avoid giving any hint or indication that there was either neglect or incompetence. Mr. Burdett-Coutts' long communication to the "Times" goes to show that the unfortunate soldiers injured in battle or struck down by disease, were as little cared for as the victims in the Crimean War in the hospital at Scutari before Miss Nightingale appeared on the scene. The two eminent surgeons just referred to, were in South Africa when serious operations had only just begun. They were struck with the arrangements by which the wounded at Colenso were conveyed from the field hospitals to the base hospital of Maritzburg. They were equally pleased with the management of the hospitals in the Cape. The only complaint that Mr. Treves felt called upon to make was the interruption of the work of the medical staff by unreasonable visits from Society ladies who came out from London to enjoy the excitement of seeing the wounded heroes of the war. That was positively the only indication that there was anything to find fault with until the letter that has created such a sensation told a very different story. We now learn that the treatment of disease was casual and unskilful in a degree, and that the inadequacy of the medical arrangements during the war entailed lamentable suffering on the sick and wounded. According to this observer—who went out to South Africa as a volunteer—nothing was done to combat infection, and prevent the spread of disease by isolation. A month after the occupation of Bloemfontein, typhoid patients in bell-tents lay in three inches of mud. There were 20,000 sick and wounded troops in the former capital of the Orange Free State, and the official returns show that 10,000 cases were admitted in three weeks mostly to the field hospital. This was divided and a month after the occupation Mr. Burdett-Coutts found it only half-equipped, with 250 inmates, ninety of whom were suffering from typhoid. It seems incredible that they had been without linen, beds or nurses for a fortnight. The number soon after increased to 316, of whom 270 were on the hard ground, less than a foot apart ! Others were in bell-tents, ten to each, with a blanket and a waterproof apiece, while the weather was ice-cold. The number rose to 466, typhoid cases being 300, tended by three doctors and a few untrained private soldiers.

Who was answerable for all this ? When reading the scathing indictment we recur to the pages of the River War where Mr. Winston Churchill very pointedly observed that Lord Kitchener seemed to take no interest in the sick and wounded, and was very sparing in the number of surgeons allowed to accompany the troops to the battle of Atbara. We may be doing Lord Roberts' Chief of the Staff an injustice. Sir William MacCormac, speaking at the Reform Club on the 30th April, declared that "it was scarcely possible to say too much in praise of the hospitals in South Africa, contrasting them with what he had seen before. The arrangements were as complete and as effective as they could possibly be." But this expert with all his wide experience beginning in the Franco-German war left South Africa before there were any hospitals in Bloemfontein, the capture of that city not having been yet effected. There is a remarkable, not to say, an appalling difference between the half-equipped hospital and bell-tents described by this plain-spoken Volunteer, and the arrangement which gained not only the approval but also the highest commendation from Sir William MacCormac. The Censor and the shoal of correspondents who made their way to Bloemfontein, must share between them the credit of having charitably thrown the veil of patriotic suppression over the hideous neglect of which the sick and wounded at Bloemfontein were the victims. Yet it is difficult to reconcile this lamentable story in the "Times" with Mr. Treves' emphatic declaration at the Reform Club (Lord Rosebery being in the chair) that "never in any previous campaign had the horrors of war been so mitigated, and in which the treatment of the wounded had been so complete." Still, almost contemporaneously a letter appeared in the "Times" from Miss Buchanan-Riddell, asking for friends to "send out workers and stores to assist the overstrained nurses of the Natal Military Hospitals." This lady added that in the hospital outside Ladysmith nurses were greatly needed, stores had not arrived, and the Camp hospital was singularly deficient in necessaries. The "Times'" correspondent at the Cape stated that "the original medical organisation was quite insufficient for the needs of so large a campaign." So indeed it would appear.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, whose name is a household word in India, has written, and Blackwood and Sons have published, "Recollections of My Life." Sir Joseph was born in 1824, the son of a naval officer. At the age of seventeen he became a midshipman in the West Indian Mail Packet Service. Following his usual habit, he mastered everything connected with the navigation of ships. After a year he gave up the sea, but when his father was instructed to take H. M. S. Tenedos to Bermuda, his son accompanied him. During a severe outbreak of yellow fever he obtained permission to attend the naval hospital, where he learned the elements of surgical work, and determined to pursue his studies at Charing Cross Hospital. Amongst his class-fellows were Guyer Hunter, later Surgeon-General in Bombay, and T. H. Huxley. He greatly distinguished himself, and having passed with credit, he received a commission on board H. M. S. Victory for Haslar Hospital. After a few weeks' routine duty, he was surprised at receiving an invitation to accompany Lord Mount Edgcumbe on a visit to the south of Europe. He replied that it would be impossible as he was on duty at Haslar. The Admiralty, however, contrary to all precedent, permitted him to resign his commission temporarily, and resume it on his return. This enabled Fayrer to see under the best auspices, the Revolution at work in 1848 at Palermo and at Rome. Pio Nono's Prime Minister being stabbed on the steps of the Senate House, the Pope escaped in disguise, to the great indignation of his subjects. The Roman Republic being established by Mazzini, Louis Napoleon, to forestall the Austrians, sent an army to Rome, and young Fayrer saw a good deal of the fighting. On his return to England in 1849, he was horrified by the havoc caused by a great epidemic of cholera, which threw the whole country into mourning. He was given a commission in the Ordnance Medical Department, which it was necessary to antedate, as he was past the age. A few months later, he obtained a commission as an assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company. He was sent out in an Indiaman, in charge of some three hundred recruits for the artillery and other European regiments in India. As appears to have been usual in those days, the recruits were not only unruly but mutinous. The Commanding Officer had no control over them, and he asked Fayrer to see what he could do. Fayrer clapped several of the ringleaders in irons, and finding that they were not to have their own way, the recruits returned to their senses and behaved well during the remainder of the voyage. Another Indiaman which sailed at the same time arrived in the Hooghly with the men in a state of mutiny, and several of the officers locked up in the cabins. The young assistant surgeon deemed himself specially honored when he was appointed to the civil station of Cherra and a wing of the Sylhet Light Infantry. He had not the faintest idea where Cherra was, but soon learned that it was in the hills near Munipur, and the journey there took several weeks. He was subsequently posted at Dacca, to a native regiment, nearly every man of which was down with malarial fever. An order came from Government to move the regiment day by day up-country. Fayrer foresaw that cholera, which was rife in that direction, might prove worse than fever. The orders were peremptory and the senior medical officer would not take the responsibility of disregarding them. Cholera attacked the regiment, and the men died in batches. The men begged to be taken back to Dacca, but the senior officer refused until Fayrer said that he would hold him responsible for any further mortality. On the return journey cholera disappeared, but the regiment had also practically done the same.

Then came the war with Burma, and Fayrer was one of the medical officers specially selected to organise the field hospital. At the bombardment of Rangoon, he was standing near a gun on board H. M. S. Phlegethon, when a shell exploded in the muzzle. The drum of his left ear was ruptured, giving intense pain, and in that ear he was deaf thenceforth. Nevertheless he landed, and succeeded in establishing a hospital in a monastery from which the Burmese monks had fled. The intense heat and overwork resulted in an attack of cholera, and for twenty-four hours his case seemed hopeless. He pulled himself together and worked the field hospital so satisfactorily that Lord Dalhousie in an autograph letter appointed him Civil Surgeon to the Residency of Lucknow, which was then the Blue Ribbon of the service. He was in the Oudh capital, Sir James Outram being Resident, when the order came that the King should hand over the government to Outram, retaining the royal title, and receiving a large annual stipend. The alternative was the deposition of the King and the annexation of Oudh. The King positively refused to accept the proposal ; and Outram, with some personal regret, carried out his instructions, and Oudh ceased to be an independent kingdom. Then came rumours of disaffection throughout the Native Army. Outram's health failing, Fayrer insisted on his returning to England, and Sir Henry Lawrence succeeded him as chief of the new administration at Lucknow. Lord Dalhousie returned to England, dying, and Lord Canning settled the details of the new regime in the annexed territory. The landed proprietors of Oudh were alarmed when they found that several nawabs were deprived of their estates which were given to others. The whole country became ripe for insurrection, but few in Government circles realised the extent of the danger. The sepoys forming the garrison of Lucknow, showed symptoms of mutiny. It was proposed to disarm them all. Fortunately that course was not taken, for it was those of the regiments that were faithful who enabled the Residency to hold out until relieved, or rather reinforced by Havelock, and finally rescued by Lord Clive. Fayrer was in command of a small force defending his own house, a building in the Residency Gardens. He gives a vivid account of the varying fortunes of the defence, during the anxious months before the arrival of Havelock and Outram. His wife was very ill. A shell struck the angle of the roof, and then exploding dislodged much of the masonry, filling the room with smoke and flame. The bedclothes caught fire, and Fayrer rushed in. Seeing nothing because of the dust and smoke, he believed that his wife and the lady sitting with her were killed. Strange to say, though the shrapnel fell upon the bed, and flew all over the room, neither of the ladies was wounded. The mining and countermining were incessant and the anxiety caused by the frequent explosions was naturally very great. The front of the Residency fell in, and the luckless garrison were reduced almost to despair. The first siege lasted from July 1 to the 25th September. The second lasted to the 17th November.

That great tribulation over, Fayrer returned to Europe, and characteristically went to Edinburgh to study and take out his M. D. degree. In 1859, he retraced his steps to India, and became Professor of Surgery in Calcutta. Proceeding to England in 1872 to fill a high appointment in the India Office in 1875, Lord Salisbury informed Fayrer that the Prince of Wales desired that he should accompany him on his projected visit to India, and asked him if he would undertake the duty. His answer was that he would with pleasure. He prepared for the Queen a memo. on the Indian climate. He supervised the arrangements on the Serapis. By personal command of the Queen he communicated to her Majesty directly all the particulars about the tour. Though the charge of the health of the Royal party was not free from anxiety, cholera and other epidemics having their appearance in India, the health of all concerned was better at the end of the visit to this country and Ceylon, than at the outset. The recollections of the Prince of Wales' tour through India fill five chapters. The whole ground is covered, and interesting details crowd every page. A few days after the arrival of the Prince in Bombay, Fayrer received a telegram in cypher from General Ponsonby expressing the Queen's anxiety about the rumours of cholera which had reached England. The reply was that all the party were well and would proceed to Baroda, which was healthy. In Bombay in that November the temperature was unusually high, and the Prince and members of his suite suffered much from the heat. The change to the cooler climate of Baroda was a great relief, and the reception was worthy of the young Guicowar and his Minister, Sir Madhava Rao. Here we come upon well-remembered names. Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Phillip Melville, the Maharani Jamnabai, her daughter Tarabai, then four years of age who talked in a low voice to the Prince, an English lady interpreting for her. To Fayrer, the Prince's visit to Lucknow, and the renewal of old memories, was perhaps the most interesting. The Prince laid in the Residency the foundation-stone of a Memorial given by Lord Northbrook to the natives who fell in its defence during the siege. The troops of the garrison were assembled and all the surviving defenders, within reach, attended and were presented to the Prince by the only commissioned officers of the old garrison present—Cubitt and Birch, and by Fayrer himself. The survivors looked very aged and worn. Some of them took the opportunity for asking for further rewards. "God knows," says the author, "they got little enough." Due prominence is given to the Indian sports, tiger-shooting, cheetah-hunts, and the rest, provided for the Prince and his entourage. A number of photographs taken at the time are reproduced by the new processes, as are the portraits of the author himself, of Lord Mayo, Sir Henry Durand, Sir James Outram, and other notable men, mentioned in these interesting pages. We have not referred to the scientific work of the author in India, or to the many interesting contributions to medical literature which this busiest of men found time to write. His standard work on Indian snakes is in itself a notable addition to our knowledge of those enemies to man and beast in this country. The regret that the investigation of reputed native remedies for the snake poisons proved them to be worthless, is modified by the success of Calmette and other specialists in providing antidotes for snake-venom. These recollections of a varied and eventful life will be welcomed in India where he spent some of his busiest and happiest years.

SIX months ago we pointed out how totally unsuited to the Persian Gulf was H. M. S. Cossack, for which she was then being commissioned. The news which comes from Muscat by way of Karachi is therefore no surprise. It appears that although the Cossack only left Bombay a fortnight ago three deaths have already taken place through heat apoplexy, and Commander Nicolson has also been struck down by the heat and is lying in a dangerous condition. Ice cannot be had at Muscat and the Cossack cannot make her own supply as some of the larger warships can.

WE are officially informed that the Government of India will be prepared to sanction transfers from the new loan about to be issued to any of the existing 3 1-2 per cent. loans if such transfers are hereafter demanded.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 23rd inst., arrived at Aden, at 6 p.m., yesterday.

ORDERS have been issued for raising two more coolie corps for the China Expeditionary Force. This will give four corps in all.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Tuesday was 59. The fresh cases of plague reported was 15 with the same number of deaths.

CAPTAINS DOUGLAS and Walters, Indian Medical Service, are the officers selected to have charge of the Rontgen Ray apparatus sent out with the Expeditionary Force.

WE regret to hear that there has been a slight outbreak of cholera at Coorla among the coolies employed in receiving the cutchra from the railway trucks. Some five or six were taken ill in the last day or two.

CAPTAIN J. A. HONISON-CRAUFURD, D. A. A. G., Bombay District, who has been appointed as Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General 1st Infantry Brigade, will leave for Calcutta on Monday for embarkation to China.

THE 19th Punjab Infantry from Sialkot replace the 1st Sikhs ordered to China from Kohat. The regiment moves on relief scale, families being left at Sialkot.

MR. BUCKLAND, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, has been appointed Locomotive Superintendent of the East Coast Railway.

THE case against Harrison, the Jailor of the Rangoon Central Prison, came up before the Sessions Court on Thursday, and had to be postponed to Monday owing to the charges framed in the Lower Court being defective. Harrison was released on the same bail.

THE following officiating appointments have been made :—Colonel Neville to act as Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, vice Brigadier-General Henry ; Captain Lothian Nicholson, as D.A.Q.-M.G. Mobilisation, vice Philipps ; Major Beynon, 3rd Gurkhas, as Staff Captain for Mobilisation, vice Nicholson.

THE plague returns for the week ending June 23rd show only 282 deaths for all India. Bombay City returned 106 deaths, or an increase of 9 over the previous week ; Calcutta, 108, of which 41 were suspicious cases ; Bengal, 28 ; Bombay Districts, 25 ; Karachi, 7 ; Mysore State, 6 ; Madras Presidency, 2. All the other provinces were free.

STAFF CORPS OFFICERS employed on plague and famine duty will mostly be recalled to their regiments now, as between forty and fifty officers will be required for the battalions of infantry ordered to China. As plague is nearly nonexistent for the moment, and as the monsoon is now beginning, fewer officers are needed to render assistance to the civil authorities.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant, 4 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 286 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 362 ; the death-rate being 41·5 and the mean for the ten previous years being 33·2. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague *nil*, cholera 2, small-pox *nil*, measles 2, fevers 104, dysentery 45, diarrhœa 15, and other causes 194.

THE vacancy in the N.-W. P. Legislative Council to which the Upper India Chamber of Commerce has the presentation, promised to be the subject of a contest, but at the last Mr. McRobert was returned with only a nominal opposition, Mr. W. E. Cooper having withdrawn his candidature by telegram from England, Mr. McRobert has done right well as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and there can be no question that his close touch with affairs on the spot makes him the fittest representative that could be found of commercial interests in these Provinces.

THE Nowshera-Durgai Railway is to be opened for goods traffic in October next, as it is anticipated that the special rolling stock ordered for the railway will not be out from Home before that time. The public are to be allowed free travelling at their own risk as far as possible until the passenger vehicles arrive. This is to be tried with a view to accustoming the wild tribes of those parts to the use of railway travelling. As a matter of fact a great deal of free travelling is now allowed, and the wily Pathan evidently appreciates this kind of thing greatly, for many use the railway now on holiday trips.

THE great need of the Punjab just now, writes the Lahore paper, is rain, and the monsoon is awaited with great anxiety. Meanwhile all dry land crops are suffering, fodder is growing scarce in most places, and the high dry winds at present prevailing are doing damage in such districts at Lahore and Sialkote. Weeding and watering of standing crops are in general progress, and the ploughing and sowing of other autumn crops is also proceeding. But the work would be greatly facilitated by a good fall of rain. Bombay reports a good deal of rain which is beneficial for the preparation of lands for autumn cultivation, but the water-supply is still deficient in Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar, and the cattle mortality in Gujarat is unabated. Fodder is very scanty also in parts of the Deccan, and the cattle are suffering severely. On the west coast of Madras the rivers are rising and the water supply is adequate, but elsewhere it is below the normal. Bengal has had a lot of rain, the fall being excessive in Behar and the east of the province. The weather is good for ploughing and sowing, and the standing crops have been greatly benefitted. The North-West Provinces are beginning to cry out for rain, but standing crops are doing well and there is ample fodder.

THERE has just issued from the Intelligence Branch at Army Head-quarters, Simla, a short military report on the Province of Chi-Li, the object being to furnish information to the troops now proceeding on active service in the north of China. In the introductory remarks some interesting particulars are given regarding the Boxers. They are described as intensely patriotic, and bitterly opposed to the invasion of China by the hated "foreign devils." "They are an off-shoot of the greatest secret society in the whole of China, the "Kalao Hai," or Society of the Elder Brother, whose headquarters are in the valley of the Yellow River and whose motto is 'China for the Chinese' and down with all foreigners, including the Manchus and the ruling dynasty. By themselves the Boxers are quite incapable of standing against diciplined troops, as they are a mere rable armed with spears and swords and a very few antiquated muskets; but the situation might become serious if they were joined by the regular Chinese troops in any numbers. A great number of these troops are "Kalao Hai men, and they must sympathise with the present movement." It has become apparent from recent events at Tientsin that the regulars have joined with the Boxers. A correspondent of a China paper stated some time ago that Prince Tuan himself was a Boxer, and there is reason to believe that many of the highest Chinese Officials belong secretly to the Society. In any case we have the fact clearly established that the "rebels" have found leaders of note and that several of the Chinese batteries of artillery have gone over to them.

WE drew attention some time ago, writes the "Pioneer," to the marked improvement in shooting shown by a company of the 37th Dogras on using the ·303 rifle for the first time ; and there are now other returns available which prove how readily the sepoy takes to the new arm. In the 24th Punjab Infantry at Rawalpindi the first company to fire had a figure of merit last year, with the Martini-Henry of 59 per cent. and 22 per cent. of marksmen. With the ·303 rifle the corresponding figures were [illegible] and 55 per cent : the number of marksmen was more than doubled. In the 31st Punjab Infantry at Sialkot last year's figures for "A" Company, were 53 and 3 per cent. : now it has risen to 65 and 38 per cent. It would have been much higher than this, but a high wind spoiled the shooting at the 800 yards range. At this rate we shall have about half of our sepoys classed as marksmen as they become accustomed to the small bore rifle. The 24th P. I., it may be noted, is one of the regiments selected for service in China : one need not have any doubt as to how it will shoot in action.

THE section of the East India Railway between Allahabad and Jubbulpore has earned a most unfavourable notoriety as a subject for attempts at train wrecking, of which during the last ten years there have more instances there than on the whole of the rest of the East Indian system. Why this should be so, remarks the Allahabad paper, is hard to say, for the population is sparse and poor, and there are no big towns on the route with a bazaar rabble to whom such enterprises might come as a pastime. Yet the crime seems to linger in these parts like a moral infection, every now and again breaking into fresh activity for no apparent reason. The last instance of the kind was on the 3rd June, when a native employe of the Railway was detected near Manikpur endeavouring to place obstructions on the line. It seems that the suspicions of the Way Inspection staff had been roused by one or two previous attempts of the kind, and watchers having been posted in the hedges alongside the line, this man was detected soon after sunset in setting about his diabolical work. The first witnesses for the prosecution having made out a prima facie case, the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad committed the accused for trial by the Sessions Judge.

A TELEGRAM from Ostend states that a serious encounter took place between over a hundred Lancers and gendarmes near Bruges. The Soldiers wrecked an inn, and the gendarmes charged with fixed bayonets, several men being wounded.

A QUAINT story, which goes to show that, in spite of centuries of "injustice" to Ireland, the Queen's womanly influence has won the hearts of a chivalrous nation, reaches us by the new mail. After her Majesty's recent review of the children in Phoenix Park, a genial Irish nobleman, who was being driven home on an outside car said to the driver "And did you see the Queen?" The face of the carman lit up with smiles as he replied, "I did, my lord, and I cheered like mad for her—God forgive me!"

A CORRESPONDENT, having written to Mr. Chamberlain with regard to the restoration of Boer independence in 1881, has received the following reply : "Mr. Chamberlain desires me to say that Mr. Gladstone's Government had decided to restore a qualified independence to the Transvaal before the battle of Majuba was fought.—Yours, Ampthill." Mr. Herbert Gladstone also replied : "In 1881 the Government had opened communications with the Boer leaders with the object of arranging a permanent and friendly settlement before the majuba incident."

THE Western Australian Legislative Assembly passed the Federal Enabling Bill last month, and there was no difficulty anticipated in the Legislative Council. The question will, therefore, be submitted to popular vote within a few weeks, and as public opinion in the colony has been blaming the Ministry for holding back so long, there is not much reason to fear anything occurring to prevent Western Australia joining as one of the original colonies named in the Bill now before Parliament for the constitution of the new Commonwealth. It is being purposely delayed in fact, in order that Western Australia may come in.

THE late General John Jacob was a splendid type of the English soldier-statesment, and we are delighted to learn that a biography of him will soon be published by Messrs. Seeley. Mr. A. Shand, the author, is fortunate in his subject. General John Jacob, who died in the year of the Mutiny at the early age of forty-six, will ever rank among the very first of the men who have done most to make the British Empire. It was General John Jacob who first cleared Sinde of marauders, tamed the fierce tribes of the Beluchi-Afghan border, taught them to love and respect the name of England, and turned them into road makers, canal diggers, and town builders. A soldier he was, of the finest kind, but his cherished aim was peace and progress.

TRADESMEN, remarks the "St. James's Gazette," find the name of a great general just now as high a commercial asset as Mr. Rhodes thinks the British flag to be. "Powell, hairdresser. Easy shaving, 1d; Support the namesake of the Hero of Mafeking," is a notice in the north of London ; and a baker in Manchester has ruined a rival by changing his name to Kitchener. The name of Winston Churchill, the well-known commander-in-chief—lieutenant, we should say—at the front, has sold thousands of the other Winston Churchill's books ; indeed, every one is not aware that a writer could be restrained from publishing under the name (even if his own) of "Rudyard Kipling," or, say, "Paul Kruger." This latter surname has been as disastrous as that of "Powell of endless fame" has been beneficial. A Kruger in the fried-fish industry in the East End has temporarily had to declare his innings closed, so to speak. The Southend magistrates, indeed, have just decided that to call a man Kruger is "gross abuse." Has not a pro-Boer German paper warned travellers against the Hotel Cecil, as named after Mr. Rhodes? But we may expect to see advertisements, such as "Use Buller's khaki pills," or "Ask for White's Ladysmith hair-restorer," "Try Roberts's funerals and save 50 per cent. per annum—Note the name" is also an attractive notice at present. Yet why should a man called French sell better sausages or groceries than other people?

SEVERAL distinguished officers now in South Africa fought against the Boers nineteen years ago. Sir Leslie Rundle was at Potchefstroom, Sir Claude Parsons was at Laing's Nek, and was severely wounded and had his horse shot at Ingogo, while General Hector Macdonald was also with the Natal Relief Column. But that is only nineteen years ago. Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Bailey, Staff Paymaster, retired pay, fought against an enemy a second time after an interval of forty years. For in 1878-9 he took part in the Afghan campaign, and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid by Sir Sam Browne, V. C., while he took a most prominent part in the Afghan campaigns of 1838-1842, with any amount of assaults, night attacks, and stormings, receiving the medal for Ghuznee, the medal for Jellalabad, and the medal for the recapture of Kabul. This gallant old hero was also with the Perak Expedition, between times, in 1876. Sir George Colley was on active service in South Africa after a previous service there about twenty-five years previously.

THE Board of Trade have appointed the following gentlemen to be a committee for the purpose of advising the Board on the work of the Intelligence Branch of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments of that office, which was established last autumn, as a result of the recommendations made by the late Departmental Committee on Commercial Intelligence, namely :—Sir Courtenay Boyle, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade (chairman) ; Sir Alfred Bateman, comptroller-general of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments (deputy chairman) ; Lord Avebury, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Henry G. Bergne, Sir Charles E. Bernard, Mr. Frederick Britain (ex-president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce), Mr. T. Craig Brown (of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce), Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Mr. C. A. Harris, Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., Mr. W. H. Holland, M.P., Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P., and Mr. G. W. Wolff, M.P. The committee is appointed for five years. Mr. G. J. Stanley, of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, who acted as secretary to the Departmental Committee above referred to, has been appointed secretary of this Advisory Committee.

IMPORTANT gunnery experiments on the obsolete turret-ship Belleisle were conducted off Selsey Bill on Saturday, May 26. The Channel Squadron sailed from Portsmouth on Friday, when the Belleisle, which had been specially fitted with thick armour plates, was towed round to her position, and on Saturday morning the topedo-boat destroyer flotilla proceeded to the spot to form a cordon round the firing area, which was some 2,000 yards from the shore. The Lords of the Admiralty, in their official yacht, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning to witness the experiment, and a number of leading Admiralty officials were present on board the tug Seahorse. The duty of firing on the Belleisle devolved on the Majestic, the flagship of the squadron, which turned her heavy batteries on the old ship, and in nine minutes she was a shattered and sunken wreck. Almost the first lyddite shell fired pierced her hull ; others followed, and she sank shortly, riddled in shallow water. Immediately on the cessation of firing the cordon of destroyers drew round to prevent unauthorised persons from approaching, and the examining party went on board. It is understood that, though the central battery was reduced to the condition of scrap iron, the special armourplating was not pierced, the shells that penetrated having gone through the unprotected and lightly armoured portions. Her interior generally is a hopeless wreck, and it is thought that the result of the experiment will be the discontinuance of the use of wood in the fittings of warships. In the experiments the Majestic steamed in a semi-circle while firing, and the range was much closer than would have been the case in actual warfare. None but Service craft were permitted in the vicinity during the firing, or to approach the Belleisle afterwards. Lyddite, various kinds of shell, and armour-piercing projectiles were used by the Majestic.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Reports from China are most confusing and conflicting especially as regards the whereabouts of the Legations.

The Viceroy of Nanking has notified to the Consuls at Shanghai that the Legations were safe on the 25th and arranging terms of peace.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AT TIENTSIN.

Admiral Seymour has reached Tientsin.

The British losses in the relief of Tientsin were four killed and forty-seven wounded, including seven officers.

The Germans lost eleven killed and twenty wounded.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CHINA.

GENERAL GASELEE RETICENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The Transport Palamcotta sails from Kidderpur Docks this afternoon with the remaining wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry, consisting of 21 native officers, 729 rank-and-file, 261 followers, 15 horses, 16 ponies, 102 mules and two sections of the 43rd Native Field Hospital. The steamer also carries 15 British officers. The next transport to sail will be the Itinda, with the 12th Field Battery consisting of seven British officers, 175 British rank-and-file, 35 native rank-and-file, 214 followers, 199 horses, 14 ponies and 86 mules, an ammunition column and B 22 British Field Hospital.

General Gaselee and staff will sail in the Zebengla on Monday next. This transport will also carry surveyors, printing and photo lithographic sections, the Bombay Telegraph and Railway sections, Engineer Field Park, signalling units section 25, British Field Hospital, native military base depot, brigade supply column, 36 British officers, 65 British rank-and-file, 43 native rank-and-file, 366 followers, 74 horses, 44 ponies and 96 mules.

As already stated a maxim gun will be issued at Fort William to each Infantry Regiment proceeding to China, but as none of these regiments have had much practice with this arm detachments will be formed and will be trained on board the transports while at sea. For this reason 110 rounds of ammunition per maxim gun will be issued and will be used during the voyage to Hongkong.

The following officers proceeding with the China Field Force arrived at Calcutta yesterday:—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Brigadier-General Barrow, Major Scott Moncrieff, Captains F. Jarmyn, G. A. Rainsford, and C. N. Baker.

In an interview with a press representative General Gaselee smilingly declined to state the destination of the China Field Force.

LATER.

The Transport Palamcotta, with the remaining wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry and No. 43 Field Hospital on board, hauled out of Kidderpur Docks this afternoon, and dropped down at Garden Reach. She sails for Hongkong at daylight to-morrow. Before leaving the docks the Palamcotta was inspected by General Gaselee and also by General Leach and staff.

The following Officers, proceeding to the China Field Force, arrived at Calcutta to-day:—Lieutenant Colonel Wadell, I. M. S.; Captain G. W. Jenny, Veterinary Captain E. H. Hazelton, Lieutenants H. E. C. Cowie, H. H. Sproule, H. A. V. Commins, S. G. Loch, W. Chamier, J. P. Mossyn, and H. W. Cooke.

The Transport Itinda sails on Sunday and General Gaselee and staff follow on Monday sailing on board the Zebengla.

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The following movements, in relief of Corps ordered to embark, are sanctioned:—Two squadrons 7th Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad, to Lucknow; 19th Punjab Infantry, Sialkot, to Kohat; 45th Sikhs, Mooltan, to Dera Ismail Khan; 30th Punjab Infantry, Jullundur, to Mooltan; 3rd Bombay Infantry, Poona, to Quetta; and 19th Bombay Infantry, Hyderabad, Sind, to haman.

Captain Pell, Royal West Surreys, becomes A.-D.-C. to General Gaselee; and Captain Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, Provost Marshal to the force.

Base Commissariat Transport Officers are:—Captain F. E. Geoghegan and Lieutenant W. St. G. Chamier.

Transport Officers are:—Major Radcliff, 33rd Madras Infantry; Captains Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Stothert, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieutenants Twiss, 25th Madras Infantry; and Peart, 4th Sikhs.

All vessels connected with the Contingent will call at Hongkong for orders.

The third and fourth Coolie Corps, which have been ordered to be raised, will each consist of one thousand Punjabi Mahomedans and will be accompanied by field hospitals.

Staff Office 4th division, Ootacamund, goes as divisional office for the force, while the office of the 10th Infantry Brigade at Jubbulpore and of 8th Infantry Brigade at Lucknow go as Staff Office for 1st and 2nd Brigades respectively.

The office of Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th Division, Bangalore, goes as office of C. R. E. of the force, while that of Superintendent of Army Signalling, 3rd Division, Kasauli, goes with the Signalling Officers, all embarking at Calcutta.

Orders have been issued prohibiting officers from proceeding on leave to China.

Each Infantry Battalion leaving Bombay will consist of 13 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers, 721 rank-and-file, 94 and followers, 8 ponies. A section of Field Hospital goes with each Battalion. 2 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers, 15 rank-and-file, 120 officers, 1 engineering non-commissioned officer, 8 ponies. The staff of the 2nd Brigade will go in Carthage and will consist of 7 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 35 private followers, 16 chargers and 7 ponies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHEDIVE AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Khedive and his brother dined with the Queen at Windsor to-day and received the greatest honor.

The majority of the Royal family were present, also Lord Salisbury, General Wingate and Sir James Rennell Rodd.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru arrived at Tuticorin on the 29th instant.

ALLEGED GOLD FRAUDS AT SECUNDERABAD.

Some excitement has been caused at Secunderabad by the discovery of what is believed to have been an extensive system of fraud carried on by certain native merchants. An investigation by Mr. O'Grady, District Superintendent of Police, has resulted in several merchants having been found in possession of gold bars stamped with an imitation of the trade mark borne by gold bars imported by the National Bank of India and the Agra Bank. These banks import gold of a superior quality with a great reputation among the natives of the locality. The inferior bullion bearing a trade mark similar to that of the Banks on moulded blocks appears to have been sold in large quantities, and it is believed that the business has been carried on for a number of years. Inquiries into the matter are being vigorously made by Mr. O'Grady and the police have seized the account books and moulds of a couple of wealthy shroffs. Mr. Judge, a local solicitor, has been instructed by the National Bank to take proceedings in the matter, while the accused merchants have engaged the whole of the local pleaders for the defence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA.

BOERS DECAMPED EASTWARD.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Pretoria, dated the 28th instant, says that since Sunday last Generals French and Hamilton have been endeavouring to surround the enemy's position fifteen miles eastward.

The fighting went on for three days, but on Tuesday night the enemy decamped eastward along the railway.

The British casualties are put down at under 150.

It is hoped that General Buller will intercept the Boer's retreat.

DESPATCH OF LORD ROBERTS.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated the 28th instant, reports a few unimportant skirmishes and the surrender of arms by the Boers.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

MR. BARTLETT-BURDETT-COUTTS' ALLEGATIONS.

PROFESSIONAL OPINION ON THE HOSPITALS.

The statements of Mr. William Ashmead Burdett-Coutts as to the mismanagement of the military hospitals in South Africa, as summarised in our telegraphic columns on Thursday evening, have naturally caused a great sensation, the more so as on their return from the Cape, at the Reform Club, Sir William McCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Dr. Treves, also an eminent surgeon, spoke of them as being perfect. It must be remembered, however, that these two gentlemen spoke on April 30, and must have left Durban a month earlier. Their remarks, therefore, had to do with the hospitals in Natal whilst Mr. Burdett-Coutts speaks particularly of Bloemfontein since the middle of March. However it will be appropriate at the present time to summarise the observations of Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves. In proposing the health of the guests at the Reform Club Lord Rosebery, who presided, said:—

In a war in which there has been so much correspondence, and therefore so much diversity of opinion, there has been unanimity only on one point, and enthusiastic unanimity and that is that the medical and hospital service has been perfect. That is due mainly to the Government, because the Government has been able to obtain the men, and to give the supplies which those men have need. We must always give credit to the Government where credit is due. But what did the Government do and how, as I understand it, did they achieve this end? They sent two of the most eminent men they could think of, and they gave them a free hand. Without a second thought they left their great practice, they left their great connection in this country and went out for six months, at what sacrifice you can guess, to superintend the hospital arrangements and the surgical arrangements of our army. We hear much of patriotism in these days. We sing patriotism all day long; but for cold, deliberate, thoughtful, conscientious patriotism, commend me to these two men. I don't think they need any mention from me. Sir William MacCormac's name is a household word amongst us. He has been, I think, for four successive years chosen President of the College of Surgeons—an honour which is, I believe, almost unprecedented if not unique. He earned his spurs on the battle-field thirty years ago. Perhaps he may not like to be reminded of that. But we remember it, and I think it would not do any harm to our French friends if they remembered it too. In the Franco-Prussian War amid the bloody and thunderous scene of Sedan, Sir Wm. MacCormac, for 48 hours, was continuously carrying on surgical operations in that part of the world. He has brought his experience and his skill to bear upon our war and our soldiers in their turn. Mr. Treves, too, has left a great practice, and has applied his unrivalled skill for the same purpose. His name is a household word among us, and I need not expatiate upon it.

Sir William MacCormac, in his reply to the toast, spoke at length of the hospital arrangements and surgical work of the Army Medical Corps. He said:—

Having had a very extensive experience of all the hospitals, he must say it was scarcely possible to say too much in praise of them. He had travelled all about and had seen the working of the hospital train, and he submitted, so far, at least, as he had been able to form a judgment, that what had been done in this department of the war—and he had had means of contrasting what had occurred at other times—had been as complete and effective as it could possibly be. Lord Rosebery had referred to the action of the Government. Well, he thought in this particular respect, too much praise could not be given to the Government, because whatever was required, whatever was regarded as desirable, whatever foresight could suggest, and money purchase, was forthcoming at the seat of war. And it was forthcoming not in the way of gigantic stores, piled up at Durban, Cape Town, and Port Elizabeth, but in the distribution of the material to distances hundreds of miles away. This was one of the great features of the war. The accumulations of material which were sent out in mass from England were able to be utilised. They were not lost and left to lie rotting in wharves at the different ports, but they were distributed over distances of great length by means of single lines of railways, and with a very adequate number of transport waggons. This was a matter which reflected the greatest possible credit on the arrangements made during the war . . . It was a good thing for our soldiers who were fighting to feel that, should misfortune overtake them, they would have the best care, and it was also a good thing for those at home, who had greater anxieties by far than those at the front, to know that their loved ones received the best treatment that could be given. (Cheers.) He thought the medical officers at the war might be said to have shown themselves to be without fear, and most certainly they were without reproach.

Mr. Treves created a sensation by complaining of "a plague of women" masquerading as amateur nurses. A reply came from a Cape Town correspondent who said that in view of the generous efforts made by many wealthy persons who have organized private hospitals and converted private houses and yachts into convalescent homes, in view, too, of the many gentlemen and ladies who have unsparingly devoted both money and time to the welfare of our sick and wounded soldiers, such a condemnation was most unjustifiable. It was, he said, possible that, in a few cases, amateur busybodies might be found whose attempts at assistance do more harm than good, but "with our original medical organization quite insufficient for the needs of so large a campaign it is useless to deny that the assistance, and in some cases even the searching criticism of amateurs, has been of the greatest value." Miss Buchanan-Riddell, who lost two doctor-brothers in the war, in applying for funds to send out workers and stores to assist the overstrained nurses in the Natal military hospitals," said that nurses were greatly needed and at the hospital outside Ladysmith, stores had not arrived and the Camp hospital seemed "singularly deficient in necessaries." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Burdett-Coutts can hope for corroboration of his statements even in the Cape. However Dr. Treves said:—

He endorsed what Sir William MacCormac had said about the treatment of the sick in South Africa. There had never been a campaign where the horrors of war had been so mitigated as they had been on this occasion, nor one in which the treatment of the wounded had been so complete. It also happened that his lot was cast in the field hospital. That field hospital followed the Ladysmith relief column from the beginning to the end. Where the General went the medical staff went, and they coquetted about the Tugela with something of the hesitancy of an earnest lover. He happened to be present at every engagement from Colenso to Ladysmith, and their hospital, small as it was, had the honour of receiving all the wounded in the Natal campaign, with the exception of two trains full of men who went "down" with slight cases. He took that opportunity to say that General Buller took a very remarkable interest in the surgical aspects of the campaign. No hospital was pitched without his entering fully into the matter; all questions of sites were discussed with him; no engagement was commenced without the medical staff getting a message from head-quarters to prepare for 200, or 300 or 400 cases as might be expected; and General Buller was full of anxiety as to how the sick were to be accommodated.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	252,386	12	5
Per Messrs Arbuthnot and Co	660	9	2
Regular Troops and others in Berar Dist	291	3	6
Mr G A Bell (Fategarh)	50	0	0
Mr J Cunningham	20	0	0
Aden Dist	610	0	0
Lodge Zoraster	50	0	0
Lodge Hamilton	50	0	0
Mr A Sabonadiere	100	0	0
Mr M P Rodocanachie thro Sind Club	50	0	0
Mr G H Cross do	25	0	0
Capt W G Richards do	30	0	0
Total	254,333	9	1

KING KING & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

A CORRESPONDENT who witnessed the Belleisle experiments writes: "One of the projectiles used was intentionally made neither to penetrate armour on impact, nor to explode on striking, nor to rebound, but to fall into the water, and to explode at any predetermined depth against the unprotected waterside. The non-penetration and non-rebound is effected by making the projectile of such materials and in such a manner that the energy developed on striking is absorbed by 'setting up' the projectile, and the explosion is caused by an automatic 'delay action' fuse timed from its contact with salt water. The results were significant in view of the fact that some of the last warship tenders invited by the Admiralty stipulated for designs possessing the characteristics of the Maine (sunk by an explosion below the waterline.'

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GOLD NOTE ACT.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day, the Gold Note Act was passed, Sir Edward Law explaining that the Government of India had received a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce asking that the measure should fix the maximum rate at which the Secretary of State should undertake to issue telegraphic transfers, but the Government of India considered it undesirable to tie themselves in that manner. He repeated the statement made by Mr. Dawkins that the measure was not intended to imply any undertaking on the part of Government to issue telegraphic transfers at any rate. He added that while Government regretted being unable to meet the wishes of the commercial community, they were obliged in the larger interests of their currency policy to refuse to accede to the Bombay Chamber's proposals. The Bill was accordingly passed without modification.

The remainder of the business was formal. It included the passing of the Punjab Financial Commisioner's Court Fees Bill and the introduction of the Census Bill. Regarding the latter, Mr. Rivaz said it only differed in unimportant details from similar measures passed in 1881 and 1891, when the census had been taken and was designed merely to enable the usual procedure to be followed with the census which it was proposed to hold on the 1st March next.

The Council adjourned to to-day three weeks.

THE following is the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce referred to at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council. It is dated June 20, and reads as under:—

SIR,—I am desired by my committee to solicit the consideration of Government, when disposing of the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1898, which expires next month, to the advisability of fixing a maximum rate at which the Secretary of State will issue Telegraphic Transfers on India against the payment in London of gold.

2. It is known to Government that in January last when the Secretary of State refused to issue Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. against payments in London of gold, great inconvenience and loss was incurred by the commercial community, and such refusal was followed, by fluctuations in exchange which, in the opinion of my committee, were due to the action of the Secretary of State.

3. At the introduction in Council of the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1898 on the 21st January, 1898, the Hon'ble Sir James Westland cited as an example of how the Secretary of State would carry out transactions in respect of the gold, which he receives for the notes issued in India—namely, the system still in force in the Currency Department in this country of issuing transfer orders for currency from one treasury to another. The system referred to is one by which the trade can pay cash into one treasury and in exchange receive an order on another treasury for a like amount, less a fixed charge for expenses in connection therewith. My committee view the transfer of gold from London to India to be identical with that of, say, the transfer of currency from Bombay to Calcutta.

4. One of the objects of the Indian Paper Currency Act was to provide prompt means by which the public may remit to India when Council Drafts were unobtainable. My committee, therefore, are of the opinion that the Secretary of State is not entitled to charge for Telegraphic Transfers more than a fraction in excess of the equivalent of the cost of remitting gold to India. The cost of remitting gold to India can be fixed and so arranged that ample notice can be given to the public before any change in the rate is made.

5. With all due respect to Government my committee beg to point out that the Currency Department cannot make any loss by fixing a maximum rate, because they can either import the gold at a known cost to be held in India against the notes issued or transfer the gold to the Government of India in exchange for currency paid to them in India by the Treasury Department, and I am also requested to add that the absence of a maximum rate for such Telegraphic Transfers shows a want of confidence on the part of Government in the success of their currency legislation.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) WILLIAM GREAVES, Chairman.

Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 26th June, 1900.

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th instant, in which the Chamber solicit the consideration of Government to the advisability of fixing a maximum rate at which the Secretary of State should issue Telegraphic Transfers on India against the payment in London of gold, and to state that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. MUIR MACKENZIE, Secretary to Government.

The following further communication was also sent in by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, dated June 20:—

SIR,—The attention of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been drawn to an item of revenue, which appears in the Financial Statement of 1899-1900, derived from importing silver in to India and issuing it in rupees, and also to a similar item which appears in the budget for 1900-1901.

In the opinion of my committee, the recent coinage of so large a quantity of rupees has been necessitated by abnormal times, and this is admitted by Mr. C. E. Dawkins when he said: "The only other intervention of Government that I can foresee will possibly be recourse to shipping surplus gold to Europe as a temporary corrective in abnormal times, such as upon the return from up-country of silver coins after a famine." My committee therefore, consider that special care should be taken to meet such an emergency.

It seems to my committee that the authorities are not following the recommendation made by the committee appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency, which is as follows:—"We also recommend that any profit on the coinage of rupees should not be credited to the revenue or held as a portion of the ordinary balance of the Government of India, but should be kept in gold as a special reserve, entirely apart from the Paper Currency reserve and the ordinary Treasury balances."

As my committee look upon the disposal of the apparent profit on the issue of rupees to be intimately associated with the success of the currency scheme, they would feel indebted to Government if it will explain on what grounds such apparent profits are placed to the credit of revenue instead of as suggested by the Currency Committee?—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) WILLIAM GREAVES, Chairman.

THE NEW LOAN.

TRANSFERS PERMITTED.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

While the Government of India will not deviate in any way from the conditions announced in recent notification regarding the coming loan, they will be prepared to allow transfers from the new loan to any of the existing three and half per cent. loans. This meets the objection, which is understood to have been widely expressed to the effect that the length of time the new loan is to run is looked upon as a disadvantage to certain classes of investors.

MR. DEASE'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, State Railways, has been permitted to retire.

NEW RAILWAY WORK.

A Public Works Department report shows that 146 miles of railway were opened last month, including 117 miles from Secunderabad to Basar; 34 from Maymyo to Nowghkio Burma; 16 from Kolaghat to Rajapurkhal-Cuttack; five on the Hyderabad-Kotri Railway including the Indus bridge, and three on the Cooch Behar Railway including the Torsa bridge.

THE BHILS STARVING.

RELIEF MEASURES ARRANGED.

At a Church Missionary Society's meeting, recently held here, under the presidentship of the Bishop of Lahore, a terrible account was given of the state of the people in the Bhil country; forty per cent. of the Bhil population being said to have perished in some of the independent territory, while as many more were in imminent danger of starvation. The Punjab branch agreed to send two missionaries from Lahore to open additional relief works.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Major Wilkinson has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 4th Royal Fusiliers and ordered home.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Britten, 10th Bombay Infantry, is reposted to military employ.

Lieutenant Lang, I. M. S., is posted to the Bombay Jail Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Duncan, Bombay Ordnance, receives promotion, vice Hays seconded.

The Governor of Bombay becomes Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marrett officiates as Commissary General, vice Wingate on special duty.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hooper, Port Officer, Moulmein, officiates as Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, vice Commander Aves on furlough.

THE DUKE OF YORK APPOINTED HONORARY COLONEL OF THE 1st BENGAL LANCERS.

The Duke of York has responded cordially to the address presented him by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bengal Lancers on his appointment as Honorary Colonel.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 29.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff—Major Graham, Royal Artillery, to act as A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-General Sir R. Low, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay vice Captain R. Low, D. S. O., proceeding to China, on field service.

District Staff—Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, to be an additional temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Bombay for embarkation of troops, &c., for China; and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Woolcombe, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Bombay District.

Commissariat Transport Department.—The Government of India having approved of the appointment of Colonel Lucas, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to the officiating vacancy in the grade of Commissary-General, vice Colonel Dobbs, Commissary-General, proceeding on leave, he will assume charge of the office of Commissary-General, Bombay Command, with effect from the date Colonel Dobbs is struck off duty.

Major Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, who has been permitted to resign his staff appointment on appointment as 2nd-in-Command, 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England travelling at public expense.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that 2nd-Lieutenant Yates, No. 18 Company, Southern Division, has been appointed to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant MacAlpine Leny, No. 8 Company Eastern Division, has been appointed to No. 6 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

It is notified that separation allowance, referred to in Bombay Command Order No. 99 of 1900, in lieu of subsistence allowance for wives of British soldiers serving in South Africa, may be continued to widows of men who die in that country. Further orders will be issued as to the period up to which the allowance should be paid.

It is notified for information that the Recruiting Staff Officer for Punjabi Mahomedans at Jhelum is prepared to receive and register applications for civil appointment from native military pensioners, belonging to the Punjab-Dorajat District and to find employment for them.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty:—Captain Vaughan, Staff Corps (Commissariat Department).

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps:—Commandant, 14th Bombay Infantry, for one year, pension service twenty-eighth year commenced 2nd November, 1899.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for Staff Corps; leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till date of sailing. Specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

2nd-Lieutenant White, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, for six months; pension service second year commenced on 27th July, 1899.

Lieutenant Langtry, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Pioneers, for one year, pension service tenth year commenced 4th February, 1900.

So much of Bombay Command Order referring to Lieutenant Hay, 29th Bombay Infantry, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain Tew, West Yorkshire Regiment 1st Battalion from date of departure from South Africa to 23rd July, on medical certificate, out of India, granted by the War Office; and Lieutenant Garrood, R. E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India under leave rules, applicable to Officers of British service.

Extensions of leave has been granted to Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Rifles, for 3 months, on medical certificate; and Captain Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry, for four months, on medical certificate.

THE GOVERNOR'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

Owing to the ill-health of Major the Hon. Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote, a medical board has recommended him three months' sick leave. He will proceed immediately home and left Poona this afternoon. Captain the Hon. Charles Beresford Greville will act for him.

PLAGUE REWARDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, JUNE 29.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, C. S., Assistant Collector, presided over a public meeting last evening, when certificates of merits, granted by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, were handed over to Mr. N. R. Bhagwat, municipal commissioner, and Mr. K. K. Sahasrabudhe for their valuable services rendered to Government during plague time.

A COMPLAINT FROM BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All Anglo-Indian and also a few native journals of advanced views often deplore the crass ignorance of the native who will not understand that laws of sanitation are made for his benefit alone and that the Government have no other end in view. His apologists tell us that he is intelligent enough to understand this, but he desires to be let alone, because experience tells him that in practice they are often made use of to badger him or to make an unnecessary display of authority, and that between him and his European fellow-subject they are worked on the principle of "What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose." That he is not always wrong will appear plain to those who will care to read the following bare facts:—Last year about in January or February, a Parsee Medical Officer in his Highness's service (Mr. D. H. Mehta, L. M. and S.), was transferred from the district temporarily to Baroda, and he wished to put up with a friend who lived in the camp. The authorities, however, refused to let him do so, on the ground that the little cantonment was being overcrowded. He thought this rather arbitrary, wrote frequently, attempted to obtain a personal interview with Captain Ducat, the Assistant Agent-General, who was then in charge of the C. M.'s Office, but all to no purpose. He was told that all correspondence on the subject must cease. After this, one would have thought that the camp authorities were going to rigidly adhere to this practice. About the beginning of this year, however, some American missionaries who have houses and properties in the camp brought four hundred famine-stricken children from the districts and located a very large number of them in a temporary shed erected in the compound of a house, a few hundred yards distant from the Regimental Mess. Cholera, measles, and fever broke out among them by turns, but this did not deter the cantonment authorities from giving the missionaries permission to build pukka chawls in the compound of the same house to accommodate the 400 children, besides their teachers, supervisors, &c. The chawls have been run up rapidly to the great annoyance of the neighbours who have vainly applied to the cantonment authorities to reconsider their decision. There is no doubt that if the famine continues a few months longer, the number of children in the chawls will quietly double itself, which will be half as much as the present population of the camp.

While this liberal treatment of the missionaries continues, all natives, ladies not excluded, no matter what their social position may be, and whether they live in detached bungalows or not, if they have the misfortune to come to reside for ever so short a time in the camp, have to attend upon the native hospital assistant at his dispensary for ten days, for medical observation in company of their cooks, hamals, and ayahs.—Yours, &c.,

UNIT.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER AND THE BOXERS.

THE "North China Herald," to hand yesterday, publishes a letter, dated Peking, 5th June, which says:—At a secret conclave of the Empress-Dowager's principal advisers held at the Palace last night it was decided after a long discussion not to crush the Boxers, as they are really loyal to the dynasty and if properly armed can be turned into valuable auxiliaries of the army in opposing foreign aggression. Jung Lu and the Prince of Li were the only ones to oppose the measure, but were overruled by Prince Ching, the Prince of Tuan (the Heir-Apparent's father), Kang Yi Ch'i Hsui, and Chao Shu-chiao. Wang Wen-shao was silent, while the Empress-Dowager appeared to keep her own counsel. In the meantime the Boxers seem to be everywhere; hundreds are joining them daily and make no secret of it. The Manchus, without exception, are members of the society, and openly flaunt the distinguishing badge of the organisation—a red girdle. The situation is hourly growing more critical, and unless the Empress-Dowager backs up Jung Lu, there can be no peace in the country. If the countryside rise up, the couple of thousand foreigners and their guards here will be but a mouthful to the 200,000 Boxers on the spot, without counting the Grand Army of the North.

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

I HAVE been waiting for someone with a louder and a more penetrating voice than mine to protest against the way in which certain papers persistently represent the war as practically finished, the enemy a demoralised rabble, the end already in sight, and the terms already under consideration. The experience of the past six months ought to have taught us better. An enemy who is not in the least ashamed of running away is not demoralised by frequent flight. He may be tired of it; he may think that there is not much use in holding out; or he may, on the other hand, go on listening to the voice of Paul the Mendacious, and believe that the Russians have occupied India, the Germans Australia, the French England, and that the United States are sending out armies of five hundred thousand men to his assistance. It should be enough to know that Roberts is advancing; we should be steadily reminded that reverses in war are always possible; we should be dissuaded, above all things, from counting the spoils before we have won the victory, and of crowing while we are still confronting a brave and, so far as we know, a resolute enemy. It brings bad luck; it is a form of boastful vainglory that sometimes goes before a fall.

For a good many years I have been much engaged with the ghosts of dead citizens, and am, indeed, on speaking terms with a large number. But, like all those who converse behind the veil which they will not lift, they never tell me anything except what I read in books and documents. For instance, I want very much to know what has become of their descendants. If you will believe me, not one of them has helped me to this knowledge. History, you see, consists of bits of the past, in tesselated pavements, so to speak, cunningly put together by the historian to make pictures; it also misrepresents the present, which it cannot understand. As for the furture, it tells us nothing. About their descendants, now. Whole masses of families—millions of families—do not become extinct. Yet they seem to do so, especially in the direct male line. There are no Whittingtons, no Greshams, no Beckfords, left. What becomes of all the City worthies? My own theory is this. The city man of the middle ages came generally from the country; perhaps his sons went back to the country; perhaps they remained in London. But it was rare indeed for them to inherit the paternal ability. So the family did not advance. By a law of universal application, a family that does not advance is sinking. The third generation was very much lower than the second; the fourth very much lower than the third; they forgot the past; they took a lower place; they even went back to the soil. And that, if you want to revive the energy which creates success and, distinction, is the very best thing that can happen to a family. If we all knew our family histories we should find here and there, once in three hundred years perhaps, a man of ability. Unfortunately ability is not always directed into the way of honour. Many men of great ability, for instance, have been forgers, coiners, highway robbers, and all kinds of things requiring ability, yet have achieved no other distinction than Tyburn Tree—a glorious thing, indeed, at the time, but a thing which posterity is inclined to forget.

Last week we discoursed upon certain superstitions. They are always interesting, and therefore I make no apology for going back to the subject and quoting certain other superstitions which I find in my notes. This time they are superstitions concerning sailors and birds. It is very unlucky for a sailor to see a magpie. On the other hand, it is very lucky for a sailor to meet a kite. It is unlulcky for a sailor to meet a raven, and it is unlucky for a swallow to pass over a ship at sea. Curlews bring east wind. Gulls mean herrings. When gulls cannot get herrings to eat they devour shooting stars. The way to ascertain the direction of the wind is to catch a kingfisher and to hang him from the mast, when he will turn his breast to meet the wind. Some sailors compare the flag with the compass, which is said, but I doubt it, to answer the purpose equally well. For my own part, the next time I go to sea I mean to catch a kingfisher first. Every stormy petrel contains the soul of a drowned sailor. Sea birds, such as puffins and shags, and the like are bred in the decaying timber of wrecked ships they grow like fungi; when they drop off into the water they receive life, and immediately fly away with the greatest joy. All these things are vouched by my authority, which has at least the support and weight of age.

I was looking up some old notes of mine this morning when I came upon one concerning the dangers threatening the novelist if the world continues to advance in virtue. What would be the romance without its villain? What would be any novel of the day without its contrasts of light and shade? Imagine, if you can, a world in which no one overreached his neighbour; no one envies his neighbour; no one robbed his friend; no one betrayed the orphan; no one started bogus companies; no solicitor made away with his client's money; no one got drunk. Where should we be? Not only the novelist but the poet, the dramatist the satirist—especially the satirist—would be extinguished. How should we live, my brothers and my sisters? Who would care to read the papers when all the people had gone good, and there were no more ambitions and no more grab; when the law reports and the police reports would have disappeared; when the policemen would be in workhouses, and the Lord Chief Justice would have become a penny merchant selling "tidlers" on the kerb; when there would be no more debates in the House, and no need to call the House together? Imagination reels at the contemplation of universal virtue. Alas! It is the way of the ungodly that fills this pilgrimage with adventure and interest. Who would care to follow Christian and, afterwards, Christiana, on their journey to the River and the City beyond, if the way lay over fields among buttercups and cowslips and daisies, with the lark singing in the sky and the sheep bell musically tinkling in the distance? To consider the question of drink alone, not the case of the man who invites the world, like Oom Paul, to stagger humanity, but the man who arrives at a "certain stage." We are not what we were. We do not roll under the table after dinner; no one has to loosen the gentlemen's cravats; but there are still among us those who arrive at a "certain stage," and these assume a new character, to the joy of their friends. One man for instance, I knew, who in the morning was the kneenest, hardest, wariest solicitor that ever stripped a client. At a certain stage he would show no other sign of arrival at that stage except to lay his hand upon his heart and say, looking around him with benevolent but humid eyes, "It has always been the sole desire of my heart to live only for the happiness of others." Another I knew who at a certain stage would call himself the latest incarnation of Vishnu; and there was a great Oriental scholar once who at a certain stage used to say that he was actually the Prophet Mohammed, and, therefore the only authority for the right interpretation of the Koran. These peculiarities were very pleasant. Another man—a dull dog when quite sober—used, at a certain stage, to become a story teller. He would pour out wonderful, inconsequential stories for half an hour or so, when his speech would fail him; he had gone beyond the certain stage. Another, at a certain stage, would relate the history of his love affairs—quite an amazing history—dwelling especially upon a fair Portuguese, whom he connected in some occult manner with the Garden of the Hesperides. Another, for a last illustration, when arrived at a certain stage would relate his own early history, a very odd and tragic history, with suicide (not of himself) and dire poverty and straits of the tightest, and enterprises of the most hopeless, and even tricks not quite commendable. The next day he remembered nothing. You ask how I came to know all these topers! Well, you see, it was a long time ago, and there were then many topers, and in a mixed company, or at a dinner, there would generally be one or two who would arrive at a certain stage. And, to confess still more, the moralist was not always present, and with the rest of the careless crew one laughed.

Within reach of an omnibus from any part of London it lies; it is as easy of access as the place of resort which is crowded every Sunday close beside it; it is a village secluded and off the highway; very few people live in it; very few know of it; very few ever visit the place. For my own part, I found it out two or three years ago, and I go there from time to time for the old world look of it and its seclusion. Last Sunday I went once more, because I read a horrid rumour that the village is to be destroyed. How or why it is to be destroyed I know not. To begin with, it is more than half a mile long; some of the houses are good suburban villas, some are cottages, one or two are old-fashioned riverside public-houses with low rooms, a wooden balcony, red curtains, a gabled roof, and an assumed air of nationality. For the village stands on the bank of the river; at high tide the water flows up to the causeway which runs along the bank; at low tide the houses have a large cake of mud before them. The place has a south aspect or perhaps south-west; it is warm and sunny; the houses are covered with wistaria magnolia, and creepers of all kinds. And it is all so quiet, so secluded, so remote. Yet on one side a bridge crosses the river; on Sundays the bridge is always covered with people; and on the other side there is a railway bridge with trains every five minutes. It cannot be destroyed. Why should they want to destroy it? It certainly would not pay to put great houses here; one would think that the damp air of the river in winter would keep people away. But go there; see the place for yourself. It is called Strand-on-the-Green. You get to it from Kew Bridge, turning to the left and walking along the causeway beside the river. Go when the sun is out and the tide is up and the river is covered with boats. You can go in the evening if you like, Kew is not far by train; but go, if possible, when the sunshine falls upon the village and the houses reflect it with smiling faces above and through their drapery of lovely creepers.

Here is a simple warning that I ventured to offer some years ago. It is a warning of the dangers of cheapness. Once upon a time, perhaps yesterday perhaps a thousand years ago, there was a town where the Corporation, being wiser than King Solomon himself, suddenly resolved to change the old system of having everything done in the borough, and to go in for cheapness. And this is the way it worked out. They had established a free library; they could have purchased new books of the local bookseller at 25 per cent. discount, but by going to the publishers direct they found they could save another 5 per cent., so they went to London for the books; at the same time the school board found that by going to London direct for their Readers they, too, could save another 5 per cent. So they went there. And the master of the grammar school, for the same reason, went also to London and ordered his school books of the publishers direct. Cheapness is not confined to books. There is also cheapness to be studied in food. The hospital and the workhouse, and the prison and the reformatory and the almshouses have to be fed. This sagacious corporation discovered that, by sending to London direct, they could save so much per cent. on the tea and the coffee, the sugar, the groceries, the wine, the medicines and everything. So they effected this prudent economy. Very well. What happened? So much per cent. was saved. The ratepayers, said the Corporation, would be truly grateful. To their, amazement the whole town was apparently in a state of bankruptcy. "You make us pay the rate" said the ungrateful ratepayers, "but you send the money away from the town. Formerly we found everything for you, and made our reasonable profit. Now we have to pay the rates, but you have taken from us those profits." The Corporation looked about them. It was true; grass grew in the streets; the shops were deserted; the lawyers had no business; nobody called in the doctor unless "in extremis" no pew rents were paid; the Nonconformist ministers were starving; the young men went out of the town; the booksellers were all bankrupt; the other people were in a desperate condition. For, you see, the craze for cheapness makes us like the monkeys, all scratching out of each other's dish. Well, the corporation perceived that a grand mistake had been made; they hastened back to the old state of things. The free library, the board school, the grammar school, all returned to the local bookseller. The hospital and the workhouse and the prison and the other institutions offered their contracts to the town—in other words the Corporation resolved to keep its own money for its own use, and to live by handing it around in exchange. That man was a profound philosopher who said of a certain town that its inhabitants earned their living by taking in each other's washing. He called it a precarious living. But, then, he was not sufficiently in advance of his time to understand that this is the way which most of us earn our living.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

As giving a delightful example of the antipathy which certain magistrates show towards cyclists, a case recently heard at the Richmond Bench is worthy of chronicling. The evidence at the hearing showed that the prisoner, a groom, was hopelessly drunk whilst in charge of a horse and trap, and, when careering along the highway between Mortlake and Richmond at a dangerous rate of speed, ran down two cyclists and smashed up their machines. For this he was fined but 20s. The charge of being drunk while in charge of a horse and cart is in itself a serious offence, but when it is aggravated by injury or damage to other users of the highway, the punishment meted out should be most exemplary. As it was the prisoner was only called upon to pay a petty fine. It is high sport with certain drivers, even in their sober moments, to worry and annoy cyclists but if they are encouraged to imagine that they may run cyclists down with comparative impunity, the practice among certain road-hogs will become rampant.

One only expects to find free wheels fitted to the smartest of bicycles, but it is noticeable that some of the veriest old crocks are so fitted. In this latter case the novice, and the equally inexperienced member of the "trouser brigade," in their anxiety to imitate their betters, buy nothing beyond the free wheel, brakes being voted unnecessary or else not within the limits of their pockets. The pity is, that the brakeless free-wheeled machine finds its way into the hands of the most reckless of riders, very often with disastrous results. On the other hand, it will be observed that the more experienced a cyclist becomes the more amenable he becomes to the idea of having thorough control over his machine, more especially where free-wheeled cycles are concerned. It is suicidal to ride a free wheel without a brake, and no sane man would attempt to do so.

It is always interesting to hear the views of crack racing men on the question of training, and a few words uttered by J. Platt-Betts—one of the speediest men in the world—are well worth repeating. He says: "The main thing is to carry out the rules that suit your own case. Personally, I am never what your may call out of training, although, of course, during the off months I do not indulge in any hard riding. The secret of good form is regularity in living and moderation generally, not only during the racing season, but all the time a man is a racer. This is, of course, hard to follow for many, and that is perhaps the reason why we have so few champions." With regard to diet, Betts has remarked, "I think there has been more 'bosh' written on this subject than on anything else. I eat what I fancy as long as it is good and plain. As for smoking and drinking the less you do of either the better, although I don't think a little in moderation does any harm."

After having made legal attempts to secure reasonable rights for cyclists when travelling with their cycles on the railways of Great Britain, and after having formed deputations to the Railway Clearing House and the Board of Trade, soliciting reforms in the present regulations, the National Cyclists' Union must indeed feel that they have honourably performed their duty towards cyclists. Though their efforts have been fruitless, they are not void of good, as the failures have shown that the only way to gain a cessation of the obnoxious conditions imposed upon cyclists is by taking the "bull by the horns" and introducing a bill into parliament to amend the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts. Such a bill is going through the elementary stages under the careful nursing of the Cyclists' Touring Club, and has thus early, so it is said, obtained the support of an ex-Cabinet Minister.

The provisions made in the bill are most drastic in their motive, and although we cannot here give the full text, a summary of some of the operative clauses may be of interest. (1.) Reasonable rates for the conveyance of cycles, set forth at 3d. for every twenty-five miles up to one hundred, and 3d. for each succeeding hundred. (2.) Making the companies responsible for all loss and damage to cycles whilst under their charge. (3.) Making it obligatory upon the companies to carry an accompanied cycle. (4.) The granting of through and return tickets. These are some of the chief measures incorporated in the Bill that at some future date is to be laid before the Members of the House. How they will accept it is doubtful, the railway vote being strong amongst them, but with persistent and untiring energy on the part of the promoters we may look for its ultimate success.

The Whitsuntide racing reports do not go to prove that sports promoting is in a very healthy state. Although Wood Green track is to be given over to the builder some time during the present year, it is still open for training and was in fact available for sports on Whit-Monday, but alas! it was not in request. Even the "Sport and Play" tournament fails to draw more than five or six thousand people nowadays on a bank Holiday. Time was, when a modest programme of events on a "dust-heap" would have attracted a crowd quite as big as that obtained now on the fastest of tracks, and with the best men "up." Clearly cycle racing is suffering from a slump from which it will not easily recover. The mediocre professional racing man has found his living gone, and it is only the "professors" in the first flight who are able to say that a decent living can be made at cycle racing.

The principal race meeting at Whitsuntide, if we except the Century Cup race held at the Crystal Palace, in which A. A. Chase managed to finish nearly two laps in front of Platt-Betts, was the mixed meeting given by Sport and Play at Birmingham. Here a half-mile amateur race was declared void owing to the competitors exceeding the fixed standard of 1 min. 12 secs., not by any means an unreasonable time limit considering the track and the weather conditions of the day. The Irishman, Reynolds, with an allowance of 65 yards from Gascoyne, easily accounted for the half-mile professional handicap, Gascoyne being unable to finish nearer than fourth. Three men, viz., S. Jenkins, T. J. Cascoyne, and F. W. Chinn, dead heated in the quarter-mile time trial, their times being 26 2-5 seconds. A whirligig pursuit race was another of the items on the programme, the ten competitors started forty-four yards apart from each other, and directly a man was caught he had to retire. This was won by Gascoyne, H. B. Howard being second.

It was not until after a deal of persuasion, and the due consideration befitting a government establishment, that the postal authorities were prevailed upon to give bicycles a trial in the service of certain departments. They were dubious of the venture, while in the minds of more than one of the officials, who failed to perceive the great strides that the bicycle, by reason of its utility, was making in every direction, a secret suspicion lurked that the order, small as it was, would be the only one ever placed. But not so; the good features of the bicycle, in the postal as well as in the telegraph service, came out on top, and only recently tenders were invited for a further supply of some five hundred machines. The firm who secures this contract will be fortunate, the order coming as it does, after the Spring trade, when cycle manufacturers look for slackness in their works.

THE final crisis is fast approaching in the Austrian Parliament. When the Czechs announced their determination not to cease their obstruction unless all their demands were granted, Herr von Jaworski, the leader of the Poles, who is in the Emperor's confidence, assembled the Parliamentary Commission representing the present majority, and declared that under the circumstances it was impossible that the majority could remain in being. Either the Czechs must renounce their obstruction and allow the pressing business of the House to be attended to, or the parties forming the majority must part company. On June 7, at a second meeting, at which the Premier was present, the Czech leaders, M M. Stransky and Kaizl, said the Czechs must have full satisfaction. The Premier, in reply declared that on no account would the Government in dealing with the languages difficulty favour one party at the expense of another. The result would only be that Czech obstruction would cease and German obstruction begin. If the Czechs were resolved to prevent the necessities of State from being attended to in Parliament what must happen would happen, and the Government would bear the responsibility. This, of course, means dissolution, and the State governed according to the provisions of Paragraph Fourteen. The Polish leader, Herr von Jaworski, then declared he considered the Parliamentary majority to have ceased to exist.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE held his first Levee in Poona this afternoon at the Council Hall. The attendance of the Native gentlemen was very large. The following are the names of the gentlemen who attended the Levee:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Aston H Mr Hon
Atkins J de Courcy Mr
Bainbridge G Surg Genl I M S
Balty H Mr Hon I C S
Blaksley Brig General
Burnett Genl
Clarkson J W Lt Col I M S
Clifton C W Mr Suptg Engr C D
Cornwall J Mr
Dickins W A Revd
Dobbs G C Col I C S Comsy Genl
Down Mr
Dunsterville Major R A
Fordyce Lt Col
Greenbaum A A Mr
Giles E Mr Hon
Hill Mr C H
Kirk Major
Lambart Lt Col D A A G
Linden B Beider Rt Revd S J
Lloyd Col R E
Lord Bishop of Bombay Rt Revd
Morison W T Mr
Nugent Hon'ble John
Ollivant Chas Sir
Pottinger Mr J C
Rennie Monsieur de
Sassoon J E Mr
Spence J K Mr
Stanton Major
Symonds W P Mr I C S
Wroughton R C Mr In Fr Ser

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Baig Mirza Abbas A Mr C S
Bhandarkar R G Mr M A Ph D C I E
Cowasji Hormusji Dr
Dabhaday Khanderao Baboorao Senapati of Talegaum
Dorabji Pudumji Khan Bahadoor Sardar
Gokhale G K Mr Hon'ble
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sir
Khan Haji Mahomed
Khandalvala N D Mr
Moodliar Coopooswamy Sardar
Potnis Bhavrao Madhavrao Sardar
Purandhare Trimbakrao Ramrao Sirdar
Raste Khanderao Vishwanath Rao Bahadoor
Sanglikar Ganpatrao Vinayak Mr

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Atkinson Capt R E
Badham C H Revd
Bannatyne N C Mr
Bannerman Capt
Barker A L P M the Buffs
Barron W E Lieut R E
Baugh Capt 3rd Bo L I
Beaman Mr I M S
Beatty Mr
Bell Colonel 16th Bo I
Beresford R Major R W Fus
Betenson Dr
Bond H H Capt R F A
Bonus R Arthur I C S
Bowes Major R S Fus
Braddell J A V Capt
Brewin Harry Mr
Boileau G Mr R E
Brogan T H Capt R H A
Bromley Herbert Mr
Brownrigg G A Capt
Buchanan Capt S L T
Bull G H Lt Col M D I M S
Bushell F H Mr R E
Campbell N F M Royal Arty
Carreg R S Lieut 1st K S L I
Carvalho H M Mr City Magistrate
Cautley 2nd Lieut Shrop L I
Cocq Roosmale Lt 2rd Bo L I
Codrington H C Mr 17th Bo In
Cole W F Mr
Collette C H Lieut Col K S L I
Corkery T H Major R A M C
Cousens Henry Mr
Covernton J G Mr Irrig Dept
Cowie Stuart Capt Rl Scots
Davie J H M Capt Rl Scots
Davis D H Capt Rl Scots
De Lisle G de S Major 3rd Bo L I
De Mello Cabanis Doctor
De Souza S M Rev
Dickson J H Capt
Dias E X Doctor
Douglas Capt Rl Arty
Duncan R M Mr Rl Scots
Dunford Charles E Mr
Duxbury George R Mr
Dyson H Bernard Capt Rl Scots
Eaton R C Colonel R A M C
Elton C Tierney Mr
Enthoven Reginald E Mr I S C
Fernandez L B Mr
Foster L M Capt 28th Pio
Fox D O Revd
Fraser J Nelson Capt P V R C
Garraway C W Capt Roy Irish
Garratt H S Lieut 3rd Bo I
Garwood J W Roy Scots
Geddes Major
George W B House Surgeon
Gibbs H M Mr
Giles E Douglas 2nd Lt
Gledstanes A U Mr Roy Scots
Gordon Philip J Capt I S C
Grant Major
Grayson A D H Mr R H A
Greany J P Lt Col M D I M S
Gunn G Capt Roy Scots
Haig H de H Major Rl Engrs
Hallett C W S Major Rl Scots
Harrison P R Revd
Hastings Percy Mr Rl West K Regt
Henderson Mr
Herrick Henry Mr R A M C
Heywood Richard S Revd
Hicks J H Capt Shrop L I
Hilliard Colonel
Holmes C W C Mr Attd 17th Bo I
Hooton A Capt I M S
Hunter F F Mr
Hunter W G N Mr 16 Bo In
Hutchinson F Mr
Isaacs D J Mr
Jackson T Capt I M S
Jacob W S Capt 16th Bo I
Jencken F J Major R A M C
Kemball H Mr
Kennedy Michael Mr
Kiddle F Capt R A M C
King A F W Capt I M S
Kirkpatrick H C Lt Col R A M C
Light R H Lt Col 17th Bo I
Laing G C Lieut I M S
Lambart E Major R H A
Lane F M Mr 28th Bo Pioneers
Lang C Mr attd 1st Bo Lancers
Leggatt A F S Mr Rl Scots
Legh P R Major 16th Bo Infantry
Leso D F Mr
Lely H C P Lt Shrop Lt Infantry
Le Mesurier Tom Mr
Leslie Major Comdt Po Vol Arty
Leslie W B Capt Rl Engrs
Lipsett L J Mr Rl Irish Regt
Lord R Cornwallis Mr I C S
Lucas Colonel
Lyon W Fred Captain
Mackenzie K L W Mr 28th Bo Pioneers
Marjoribanks Alex Mr Attd Rl Scots
Markham Lieut Shrop Lt In
Mardall C E Major I S C
Masefield R Lt Shrop L I
Matthew J C Revd Attd Rl Scots
May J P 2nd Lieut Attd Shrop L I
Maynard E Dr
Mayne Coryton Mr
Mayr J Revd S J
McIver J A Mr Forest Settlement Officer Kolaba
McNeill J Mr Bo C S
McRae A H Lloyd Mr Shrop L I
Menzies S Major Rl Fus
Maynell G Capt Shrop L I
Moore R Coulson A V D
Murison C C Mr I M S
Murphy W C S Mr I M S
Newcombe G Harley
Nicolay Mr Attd 17th Bo I
Onslow Lt Col R E
Orr J P Mr I C S
Osmaston Lionel S Mr I F S
Packard H N Capt R F A
Page H M Mr
Payn W A Lieut
Piers W B Lt Col 3rd Bo L I
Pinhey A W S Lieut K S L I
Pocock Malcolm R Mr F S C
Pollard J F Capt 1st Bo Lancers
Pollok R C Ferguson Mr I S C
Power R E Capt The Buffs
Pridham G R Mr R E
Proudfoot Col A A G
Ravenscroft L B Mr
Reilly R Lt Col
Renton C C Captain
Ricketts W S P Captain
Robertson A W Mr
Robinson C T Major
Robinson U J Lt
Rocke W L Captain
Rooth Captain
Ross Colonel
Sale Mr I C S
Sandys Lieut R E
Sandys W B R Capt R H A
Sassoon Silas E Mr
Savile L Wrey Mr R A
Scott R Mr Roy Scots
Scott H W Major
Selby F G Mr
Sellar John A Revd
Sexton J J O' B Capt 16th Bo L I
Sharpe Walter S Mr
Shaw W D Mr Royal Scots
Shellim S E Mr
Shute Major R E
Smyth H L Capt S L I
Sprott F L Mr
Stables A Major R A M C
Strange R G Major R A
Stuart A M Major R E
Swart W H Lt Col R H A
Swinton Capt I M S
Taylor J N Lieut Welsh Regt
Taylor E Vety Capt
Thompson W A Major 1st Bo Lancers
Tinley G F N Lieut Col 1st Bo Lancers
Tod Francis H Mr
Tucker F F J Mr I M S
Vaughan-Arbuckle B Mr R Scots
Vincent Capt 7th Bo Lancers
Walker M Major Rl Arty
Walker W R Capt 15th M I
Wardell G Lieut 3rd Bo Lt In
Watson C C Mr I C S
Welman Harvey Capt Shrop L I
West Clement Mr
Whitcombe J W Mr
Whitcomb J C Mr
Wildes C S Dudlow Mr R Scots
Will P Rev
Wilson J C Lieut Shrop Lt Infantry
Young Fred Mr

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Adhicari P D Mr
Abdool Ferozkhan Mr
Amarchand Ramnarayen Mr
Bapujee Damodar Mr
Bhandarkar S R Mr
Bhat G A Mr
Bharucha E S Asst Surg
Bhicajee Merwanjee Mr
Bhide V M Rao Bahadoor
Bholagir Gunputgir Mr
Bhappu K D Dastoor
Bootee D D Mr
Byramji Pudumji Mr
Chiplunkar B H Mr
Chiplunkar M H Mr
Chiplunkar V N Mr
Doodhar N B Mr
Dessi J R Khan Bahadur
Deshmukh K V Mr
Ebrahim Haroon J Jussuff Mr
Hindoomal Balmukhand Mr
Hashum H J Jussuff Mr
Dhamdhere H R Sirdar
Doolwhalas Vallubhdas Mr
Dubash K D H Mr
Eknath Ranchander Mr
Ebrahim Hajee Haroon Mr
Frenchman P N Mr
Frenchman M P Mr
Gadre M T Mr
Gandhi S R Rao Rao Bahadur
Gokhale G G Rao Bahadur
Gole D M Mr
Ghaswalla A D Mr
Ghaswalla F D Mr
Hayat Khan Subedar Major
Jamsetji J C Mr
Jogiekar N B Mr
Jehangir F P Mr
Jugmohandas Vurjivandas Mr
Kapadia D D Mr
Kazi S Azimodin Khan Bahadur
Kelkar K G Mr
Kelkar R J Mr
Kolaporewalla J F Dr
Khambatta D D Captain
Kathavate R K Rao Saheb
Kunthekar M R Rao Bahadur
Ichharam B Rao Bahadur
Madhaoji M G Mr
Malhar D G Rev
Mankar G H Rao Bahadur
Mehendele K C Mr
Mirza A M Mr
Mitha C H Khan Bahadur
Mody C T Mr
Mody S H Dr
Moulvi S S Mr
Muskey G B Mr
Moodliar D V Mr
Moodliar B V Mr
Naegaemvala K D Mr
Nimbkar R T Rao Bah
Nagarkar B G Sirdar
Naik K B W Mr
Naik R W Mr
Nanavaty M N Khan Bah
Nariman M K Khan Bah
Nariman D S Khan Saheb
Natu S V Inamdar
Natu B R Sirdar
Natu O V Sirdar
Navalkar H N Mr
Natu H N Mr
Natu N C Mr
Nowrowji Pudumji Mr
Nowrojee Framjee Ardesir Mr
Oomar Vujani Sirdar
Omkar B B Rao Bah
Patel Haji E Khan Saheb
Patvardhan S V Rao Bah
Patvardhan W R Mr
Patvardhan V A Mr
Pavri B H Mr
Pestonji Limjee Mr
Potnis B V Mr
Rajo T F Mr
Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Mr
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mr
Sabnis D G Asst Surg
Sahasrabudhe B T Mr
Sane K N Mr B A
Satbhai S A Mr
Sathe B G Rao Bah
Shaikh Munshi Sawar Mr
Talukdar B M Mr
Teybole G G Mr
Thakore B K Mr
Visvesvaraya M Mr
Vurjavandas M T Mr
Wadia J P Asst Surg
Wadia H A Mr
Wadia H H Mr
Wahed S A Mr

Among those unavoidably absent were—Lieut. General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces, Bombay; Brigadier-General Barlow; Lieut.-Col. B. Phillips, Poona Volunteers; Mr. Gibbs, 20th Hussars; Khan Bahadoor Dadabhoy Pallonjee; Messrs. Mahomed Hajeebhoy Laljee; Maneckjee F. H. Setna and R. B. Mody.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THURSDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains the following notifications:—In Government Notifications No. 2,655, dated the 18th April, 1900, published at pages 844-848 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 19th idem, Part I delete—"DeSouza, Peter Joseph Louis, L.M." insert—"Haji Mahomed Ibrahim *alias* Bapusaheb Jitekar," and substitute—"Purshotam Harichand, L.M., and S.," *for* "Purshottam Harischandra;" "Anandrao Narayan Dabholkar," *for* "Anandrav Narayan, Rao Saheb;" *and* "Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy" for "Mahomed Ali Adamji."

WEATHER WORKING DAYS IN DOCKS.

THE committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 25th, 26th, and 28th June, should be counted as half weather working days for steamers in the docks.

CRICKET.

THE following are the teams for to-day in the Gymkhana match United Service *vs.* Gymkhana:—

UNITED SERVICE.	GYMKHANA.
Capt. Kendall	Mr Burney
" Bolton	" Pechey
H. E. Brown	" Millon
D. F. Vines	" Coomb
S. Dalgleish	" Hebblethwaite
Lieut Stansbury	" Arnot
" Bevill	" Scott
Capt. Lock	" Scovell
and 3 others,	" Marshall
	" Sillum
	" Muirhead

THE Government of India have directed the Public Works Department, Provincial Branch, to submit a full report on the state of the river at Dera Ghazi Khan as soon as the flood season is at an end, that is, about the 15th of September. In the event of large protective works being sanctioned the chief question will be the procuring of stone in large quantities and cheap. The provincial Public Work Department have therefore been ordered to frame estimates to the cost of constructing a railway and of equipping it with rolling stock to run between Dera Ghazi Khan and the nearest quarries containing good lime-stone.

THE FAMINE.

THE QUESTION OF REMISSIONS.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has under yesterday's date addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay :—

"SIR,—We have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to request you to be so good as to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council the following representation on the subject of the urgent expediency of making large remissions of the land revenue for the official year in those districts of the Bombay Presidency which have sorely suffered from the effects of the prevailing famine.

Government are no doubt aware of the extreme hardships and privations to which the cultivators in the afflicted parts of the Presidency were reduced during the famine of 1896-97, which was universally admitted to be the severest the country had witnessed in this part of India. Though there was a fair recovery from these conditions during the succeeding year, it is well known that cultivators in the eastern parts of Poona, in Ahmednuggar, in portions of Sholapur and in Bijapur were greatly affected owing to the want of the usual rain in July and August 1897. These months with the greater part of September, constituted the period of the greatest intensity of famine in the localities mentioned. As the Administration Report for 1897-98 states :—"People who had before struggled to maintain themselves without assistance from the State were found by the exhaustion of their resources and the fear of another failure of crops to go to relief works." At the close of December, however, all anxiety was allayed. At the same time they suffered not a little from the loss of cattle and crops and depletion of their stocks—a loss which was admitted "they would feel for some years to come." But, grievous as was that misfortune, it was not so crushing as that which has since overtaken them. There was not that appalling mortality among agricultural cattle which is the most deplorable and special feature of the present famine.

But even, under the far from favourable conditions above described, the cultivators were able on returning to their homes to occupy themselves with their customary work with their characteristic patience. It was, however, little anticipated at the time that after so direful a visitation, another, of a far more calamitous character, would soon follow. Contrary to general expectation, the drought of the last season overtook them. They had little breathing time to recuperate their previously exhausted resources and energy. Before they were in a position to emerge from the dismal situation to which the famine of 1896-97, had reduced them, came the famine of 1899-1900, which has paralysed their resources by consuming men and cattle with the fierceness of a wild conflagration. As a result, it prostrated them at once—such was their lamentable lack of staying power. It was not surprising that when all chances of rain had disappeared by the end of September last, they began thronging to the relief camps which, thanks to the foresight and benevolence of the Government on this occasion, were being kept ready for their reception. The drought was indeed a most disagreeable surprise to the Government, and the source of another and more terrible misfortune to the cultivators. It upset all previous calculations which had led both Government and people to think that famine would recur once in every eleven years. As far as Gujerat was concerned, it may be observed that though there was no actual famine in 1896-97, it suffered from the evil effects of the deficient harvests of the previous five years.

This, then, was the condition of the ryots soon after the monsoon of 1899 had failed over a greater part of the Deccan and Gujerat. It is superfluous to narrate the many events in connection with the famine which have since occurred. The State has undoubtedly expended considerable sums of money for relieving the distress of the famished ; and private charity, home and foreign, has not been behind in supplementing the efforts of the State. So far the State and private liberality alike have done not a little to tide over the months between October and May. The most critical period, during which it was necessary to do all that was possible by human organization to save life from starvation, may now be taken to have nearly passed.

There, however, yet remains the period between the monsoon and harvest time which has to be carefully watched. Over one million of persons in the afflicted localities are now engaged on one or other kind of relief works. They will, as the monsoon advances, hasten to return to their homes and fields. For every single person on the fam ne relief works, there are five times as many who are living in their own places, and drawing on their old resources, and these chiefly have suffered loss of cattle which was their only wealth, and this loss cannot be estimated at less than three-fourths of the normal number, and both these classes will find themselves more utterly destitute of means for carrying on their agricultural operations this season, than they were in 1896-97, owing to the almost complete destruction of their plough cattle. The Government are aware that for some years past, even before the famine of 1896-97, the number of live-stock had been steadily diminishing in this Presidency. In 1893-94, the number of bulls and bullocks alone, not to say aught of cows, buffaloes and young stock, was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 31,92,462. In 1898-99 it was 27,59,510. The diminution in three years came to 4,41,952 or 13·84 per cent. Taking the districts most sorely afflicted, the statistics are as follows :—

	Bulls and Bullocks No.	
	1893-94.	1898-99.
Ahmedabad	1,42,835	1,22,886
Panch Mahals	1,03,27	1,14,218
Kaira	1,15,784	1,08,796
Broach	59,873	50,812
Sholapur	2,99,577	1,64,311
Ahmednuggar	3,15,140	2,29,901
Poona	2,76,432	2,25,490
Khandesh	3,88,617	3,22,744
Nasik	2,44,996	2,07,011
Satara	2,34,813	2,06,386
Bijapur	2,03,286	1,64,472
	23,03,660	19,07,447

It will be noticed from the above table that in the period of six years which ended with 1898-99 the diminution in the number of bulls and bullocks in the principal districts, now acutely suffering from famine, was 3,11,213 or over 13.46 per cent. What may have been the subsequent decrease in the number of this diminished stock, none can state definitely. But all accounts agree in saying that the mortality has been immense and unprecedented. Computing even at a moderate rate, that the number is now less by 75 per cent than what it was at the end of 1898-99, some idea of the appalling mortality of the plough cattle in the afflicted districts may be formed. It is also recorded that the number of ploughs came to 11,18 162 in 1893-94 in the entire Presidency, while it was only 10,36,604 in 1898-99, equal to a diminution of 81,558. Again, the total net area cropped for the Presidency in 1893-94 was 24,697,464 acres against 23,962,157 in 1898-99, or a decrease of 735,307 acres equal to 3 per cent. But the total area of the afflicted districts was 18,453,-572 acres in 1898-99 against 20,521,877 in 1893-94, which shows a contraction of 10 per cent.

It is evident that the cultivators return this season to their fields worse equipped for their agricultural operations than they did in that of 1897-98, and crippled as the majority have been in their resources since that year, it is further obvious that they are in a far worse plight than they were before. Thus, with destruction of their principal agricultural capital, and with no monetary resources worth speaking of, it must be admitted that the cultivators will make a far worse start this time than even during 1897-98. Broken down as they have been in health and resources little hope can be entertained of their recuperating themselves for some years to come. With cattle gone, with credit and strength gone, and with unwillingness on the part of the grain-dealer or sowcar to advance them food-grains to enable the cultivators to maintain themselves and their families between now and harvest time, their condition is such that the prospect of their being able to meet a large revenue demand, before they have time to even partially recover their position, would fill them with extreme despondency. Well-founded complaints are being made in the native newspapers that the collection of the arrears of revenue are even now being carried on in certain afflicted tracts with nearly the same cast-iron rigidity which is so much deplored by all well-wishers of the ryot in normal seasons.

Under the circumstances, it is urgently necessary that the cultivators should have a fresh start in life. It is essential that they should be resuscitated at once if there is to be some permanent improvement in their condition generally. Without careful and liberal treatment at this juncture, it is hopeless to expect that the worst class of sufferers in this calamity can ever regain their position. The peasantry of India, as often been said, and said with truth, are the mainstay of the revenues of the State. Without entering into the burning controversy of the day as to the causes which have contributed to the growing impoverishment of this peasantry—causes among which the weight of the land revenue assessment is considered by many competent observers to be the chief—it may be here freely stated that the time has come when, in view of the extremely penurious condition of the cultivators of the famine-stricken districts, it is essential that the State should come to their aid in a spirit of the utmost generosity. The Council of the Association are strongly of conviction that that generosity, if displayed on this critical occasion will not go in vain. It is certain to be returned with hundredfold benefit to the State itself later on.

Whatever liberality, therefore, the Government may show at present to the ryot will be productive of the utmost advantage to him in the near future. To neglect to assist him as suggested, will be to court both financial and political danger at no distant day. This danger, of which the Council believe, the Government are fully aware, should be avoided at all hazard and at all cost. It must be the care of every statesman, who thoroughly understands the present wants and requirements of the heedless tillers of the soil, to see that inaction or liberality may not lead to future embarrassment of a serious character. A broad and sympathetic policy, every way demanded by the exigency of the situation, is to give relief to the ryot in his sore need.

In the opinion of the Council the situation can be satisfactorily alleviated by two measures of the State. Firstly, by a free advance of seeds, cattle and implements of husbandry, accompanied by adequate distribution of grain by means of village organisation to maintain the cultivator and his family till harvest time without once more driving him into the arms of the sowcar. In this respect the Council view with satisfaction the large taccavi advances which have already been made and the further advances which the Government of India is understood to favour and authorise the Local Governments to make to the sufferers in the various afflicted localities. These amounts appear considerable in the totals but when spread over such a large area they will be hardly sufficient to be of much help. It is to be earnestly hoped that these temporary loans in the large number of cases in which such a course may be necessary will soon be converted into free gifts. Secondly liberal remission of all land revenue arrears.

(To be concluded.)

THE FUTURE OF THE BOWLER.

During the cricket season of 1899, and for many weeks after that season had closed, a strong attempt was made to alter the laws of cricket upon behalf of the bowler. The heavy scoring which was the feature of the summer ; the fact that in England the greatest of matches are limited to three days and the consequent number of unfinished games which prevailed, called, the reformers said, for drastic legislation. Various suggestions were forthcoming, the most generally supported of which were the heightening or widening of the wicket, a decrease in the size of the bat, and the extension of the leg-before-wicket rule. Some of the very greatest players were in favour of the introduction of one or other of the proposed changes, yet one consideration appears to have escaped the notice of all. The various reforms were proposed upon the tacit understanding that the millennium in bowling had been reached. One is therefore justified in propounding and considering the question, "Has the bowler yet put forth his strength ?"

The practice of bowling, it is candidly admitted upon all sides, is not as popular as the practice of batting.

"Bags I first innings," says the little schoolboy to his friend as he tears out of the class-room and rushes to the nets. As a grown man he paraphrases these classical words, but his object is the same. The professional bowlers outnumber the amateur bowlers in first-class cricket in the proportion of about ten to one for the simplest of reasons. Bowling constitutes essentially their means of livelihood, and they are compelled, as in other trades, if they would be successful, to attend strictly and constantly to business. But successful bowling is not a matter of practice alone, and the man of education—using the word in its broader sense—has a distinct advantage over the man who has adopted bowling as a profession because it has been discovered that he possesses some physical facility for delivering the ball. Distinctly the greatest amateur bowler who has yet appeared is Mr. A. G. Steel. Those of us who have been privileged to know Mr. Steel from boyhood are acquainted with some of the causes which led to his success. If the champion himself be excepted, Mr. Steel was the first really great bowler who was himself at the very top of the list of great batsmen. The leading bowlers of Mr. Steel's time were Shaw and Morley, and the knowledge which Shaw and Morley possessed of the batsman's capabilities was derived merely from observation and not from personal experience, or, as one might even say, from personal intuition. It was well said of Mr. Steel at his best that the only batsman whom he would have been incapable of getting into difficulties was himself.

Mr. Steel's immediate triumph in first-class cricket was not unexpected, for his reputation was practically established when he was a boy in the Marlborough eleven. Prominent cricketers went down from time to time to play against the school and came away with the fixed impression that they had met a youth who had done much to reduce the art of bowling to an exact science. Those of us who were premitted to go behind the scenes were aware that a very logical notion of cause and effect was a characteristic of Mr. Steel as a schoolboy. At the nets he bowled as he bowled in a match; and every ball was delivered with a detailed and distinct object in view.

It is needless to add that he paid the very greatest attention to the disposition of his fieldsmen and placed the greatest reliance upon them.

He left school, and in 1878—his first year of important cricket —he finished the season very rightly and properly at the top of the list of bowlers. He secured in the course of that season 164 wickets at a cost of less than ten runs apiece. Of the first twelve men upon that list ten were professionals, the only other amateur being Mr. Grace himself.

There is much to be learnt by the bowler of to-day from Mr. Steel's all too brief career.

It is an obvious truism that the ball which is beloved of one batsman is hated of another, yet in actual practice this very simple fact is daily overlooked. Whatever else Mr. Steel was he was not a bowler of stereotyped methods, and his fecundity of device seldom failed under any circumstances to lead the batsman into error. To-day on good wickets the enormous majority of bowlers abandon hope. They candidly confess that they do not anticipate that they will be able to hit the stumps, so they station an array of men in the slips and send down ball after ball upon the off side of the wicket until the inevitable miss-hit occurs. This was "one" of Mr. Steel's traps, but let it be noted that it was only one. There is scarcely a county bowler nowadays who is capable of any other manœuvre. It is therefore the batsman's patience rather than his skill which is put to the test, and many of us strike at that somewhat dangerous wide ball from weariness of spirit rather than from lack of judgment. Candidly, it seems to be an unjustifiable confession of weakness to methodically tickle the palate of the batsman with but one class of dish in the hope that his gorge will rise and that he will incontinently leave the feast. The time is at hand when the bowler will be compelled to bestir himself, if the number of drawn games—already sufficiently ominous—continues to increase, the public will withdraw their support ; and without the support of the public first-class cricket as an institution is dead. Mr. Steel, be it remembered, made some use of the ball which pitched on the leg side of the wicket, and the great Australian bowlers have done the same thing. The field was, of course, placed accordingly. County bowlers are shy of attempting this experiment, and perhaps under the circumstances, since few of them appear to possess the command over the ball which was evinced by Mr. Steel, Boyle, and others, they have reason. But the present unvarying methods foretell further successes for the batsman, for in vain is the snare set in sight of the bird. He is a doleful pessimist who will not admit that there is as good fish in the sea as ever came out of the sea. There are surely some undeveloped Steels amongst the youth of the country, but they require finding and training, and they require to find and train themselves. If the bowler is convinced that he must not depend upon the artificial assistance of legislation or the weather, he will be compelled in self-defence to exploit himself further. It is a conjunction of the mental and the physical which is required at the present time. But unwearied effort following upon careful thought and close observation should go far without extraneous assistance, to prevent loss of ascendency on the part of the bowler.

POLAR LIGHTS.

WE are accustomed to consider the weird coruscations which light up the long dreary nights of the Arctic regions as a phenomenon connected in some way with the electrical condition of our globe. We are led to this consideration by the action which the flickering streamers of this curtain of light exert on the magnetic instruments of our observatories and the lines of our telegraph systems. The auroral display of November 17, 1882 has, for instance, not yet been forgotten. In the United States its influence was felt throughout the day, from California to the Atlantic seaboard. The night of February 13, 1892, is hardly less memorable, the aurora which occurred being extensively observed in the United States and in some parts of Europe. Telegraphic communication between New York and Albany was maintained at times without batteries ; the current, however, often became intermittent and even unmanageable, so that for nearly two hours it was extremely difficult to transact business with anything like satisfaction. The telegraph system of Sweden was also paralysed, and Russia felt the effects of the great magnetical disturbance. At Kew the declination needle swung 2 deg. away from its normal position ; the horizontal force changed from 1700 deg. to 1830 deg., and the vertical force from ·415 to ·442. It is interesting to notice that the brilliant aurora of 1882 took place just when a tremendous storm broke out on the sun, as evidenced by the appearances of a spot which covered no less than ·00247 of the sun's visible surface. In like manner, that of 1892 corresponded with the appearance of another stupendous spot. The connection between the solar activity and auroral displays is very marked, both having a regular cycle of 11 years 2 months. It is also significant that the changes in magnetic declination have the same period of 11 years. We have here a physical problem of surpassing interest, and therefore also of exceeding difficulty. It has been studied by many, from De la Rive down to Nordenskiold ; and it still proves so attractive to the veteran auroral student, Dr. Paulsen of Copenhagen that he has gone to a little village in Iceland, where, with the help of a number of physicists, he hopes to make an exhaustive study of the aurora in its native home, and to test some of the theories that have been put forward to explain this mystery of the sky. Two stations have been selected—one at the village of Akureyri on the northern coast, and the second on the top of a neighbouring mountain. The two stations are connected telephonically. The party are equipped with the most recent electrical and photographic instruments, and have been well drilled in operating them.—*Engineering.*

THE BELLEVILLE BOILER.

"ENGINEERING", referring to the House of Commons' return on the cost of repairing Belleville boilers, states that it would have been well to have had along with the figures a statement as to the percentage for upkeep on the total cost of the boilers, because 4000*l.* or 2000*l.* seems, as one paper has put it, "remarkably expensive" for repairs. The Belleville boilers cost on an average about 3*l.* 7*s.* per indicated horse-power at their full power, which, of course, is got with natural draught. This includes uptake, but not steam pipes. It is thus easy to arrive at the total price. The first cost of the boiler installations in the Powerful and Terrible was £4,070*l.*, and yet the cost of maintaining them in a satisfactory state of repairs in the case of the Powerful for 2 3-4 years is only 197*8l.*, or about 1 per cent. per annum. In the case of the Terrible, the cost is five times greater ; due to an unfortunate accident, which was not owing to anything inherent to the system. Again, the Diadem's boilers cost 55,000*l.*, and her repairs for 19 months cost 423*8l.* ; but those of the sister-ship, the Niobe, for 14 months, only cost 37*1l.* It may be that the latter ship has not done the same amount of steaming as the Diadem, although both were in the Channel Squadron, and both went to South Africa, partly to convoy the troopships and do other patrol duty. The difference, however, is marked. In the worst case the percentage per annum in the Diadem is 4 3-4 per cent. ; in the other it is much less than 1 per cent. The same differences obtains with the Arrogant and Furious—sister-ships of 10,000 horse-power. The rate of upkeep in the one case is 2 3-4 per cent. per annum, and in the other 6 1-2 per cent. These percentages speak for themselves ; but it is obvious that where there is such disparity in vessels built from the same specifications and worked under the same conditions.—Even in the same services, if not in the same seas, there is a reason apart altogether from the principle of the boiler or the design. The Admiralty have probably within their knowledge the extraneous causes which operate to influence results. Undoubtedly, experience in the running of water-tube boilers is an important factor in economy and efficiency. Again, it is an open question whether contractors should be allowed to construct boilers on the piece-work system.

CLERICAL STORIES.

FROM BISHOP HOW'S NOTE-BOOK.

BISHOP WALSHAM HOW'S son has presented the public with a singular, but by no means unwelcome, memorial of his pious father. The Bishop was not only a good and a learned man ; he was a happy one, and, says his son, "he never could help seeing the funny side of things." He thought the funny things worth noting down. He called them 'Ecclesiastical Jottings." He had them handsomely bound in red leather one day, and made his son a present of them with a hint that they might in due time make a book. So a book they have become, a sort of Episcopal Joe Miller, or, as it would have better pleased the collector to have them called, a second Dean Ramsay. The son hopes they (may serve to brighten the odd minutes of some other lives spent, as his father's was, in many labours. For our part, we hope they may also play the proper part of good stories and elicit others to cap them. Some of our clerical correspondents have been engaged in every serious controversies lately. Can they relax a little now, and allow themselves an interval of play ? Can they tell us good stories as Bishop Walsham How, or better ones than he has told ? They might say if they have anything to equal this suggestive description by a parishioner of

A HYMN OF PRAISE.

The old man and me never go to bed, sir, without singing the Evening Hymn. Not that I've got any voice left, for I haven't ; and as for him, he's like a bee in a bottle ; and then he don't humour the tune, for he don't rightly know one tune from another, and he can't remember the words neither ; so when he leaves out a word I puts it in, and when I can't sing I dances, and so we gets through it somehow.

The curate is the butt of the Bishops occasionally, we fear. Perhaps they may like to have their revenge. The following is from the sermon of

A CURATE ON BAPTISM.

In the East Baptism was frequently practised by immersion, but in a cold climate like ours, where we apply water only to the face and hands, such a practice would be injurious to the health.

The following will be hard to beat for audacious humour at the expense of the Church.

HIGH, LOW BROAD.

Dr. B.—, of Oswestry, has three horses which he has named "High Church," "Low Church," and "Broad Church." The reason he gives is that the first is always on his knees, the second never, and as for the third you never know what he will do next.

There have been many arguments for and against the reading of sermons. When an argument by anecdote against the practice should next be wanted now about the following as a dreadful warning :

COST OF A BORROWED SERMON.

A shy, nervous clergyman near Bradford was about to help a friend by reading the prayers, when a message came to say that a neighbouring incumbent was taken ill, and to ask for help. The rector could not go so the friend had to be sent, but, having no sermon with him, he borrowed one from the rector, who wrote a clear good hand. He selected one well written, of which the subject was "the value of time," and meant to read it over on the way, but eventually did not like to do so as he sat beside a servant who drove him over. So it happened that he had to read it for the first time in the pulpit. He got on very well till he came to a sentence saying that, as the parish possessed no church clock, it was his intention to present one. He was too nervous to omit the sentence, and (I was assured at Bradford) did actually present the promised clock, which cost £70.

LOVE, HONOUR, AND.

No clerical anecdote book would be complete without marriage stories. Bishop How had several such anecdotes. The following is perhaps the best :

The rector of Thornhill, near Dawsbury, on one occasion could not get the woman to say, "obey," in the marriage service, and he repeated the word with a strong stress on each syllable, saying, "You must say, Obey." Whereupon the man interfered and said, "Never mind ; go on, parson. I'll mak' her say 'O' by-and-by."

THE IRON DUKE.

Here is a reminiscence of the great Duke of Wellington :

At the church of Strathfieldsaye, where the Duke of Wellington was a regular attendant, a stranger was preaching, and the verger when he ended came up the stairs, opened the pulpit door a little way, slammed it to, and then opened it wide for the preacher to go out. He asked in the vestry why he had shut the door again while opening it, and the verger said, "We always do that, sir, to wake the Duke."

There are many anecdotes about children in this volume, and some specially good ones about

CHILDREN'S IDEAS.

A mother, whose little girl knelt to pray when she took her place in church without having been taught any prayer to say at that time, asked what she said. The little girl said she always prayed that there might be no Litany. A boy who said his prayers at night said he did not say them in the morning because a strong boy of nine like him ought to be able to take care of himself in the day time.

The Bishop also repeats an Indian teacher's story of the European boy's answer as to the meaning of faith—"When you believe something you are quite sure isn't true."

This sounds modern :

Teacher : "Why did they hide Moses in the bulrushes ?"

Answer : "Because they didn't want him to be vaccinated."

The children have to bear a good deal like the curates, but there are sometimes laughable answers from other folk. This one is surely not unconscious wit :

WHAT IS A PARABLE ?

The vice-president of the Liverpool Philomathic Society vouches for the story that, in answer to the question "Define a parable," an examinee wrote, "A parable is a heavenly story with no earthly meaning."

ARCHBISHOP MAGEE'S WIT.

Among stories of Dr. Magee it is told that when he was Bishop of Peterborough he was walking with the Bishop of Hereford by the Wye, and said : "If you will give me your river I will give you my Sef." There is this other story also in Bishop How's collection :

A lady who was a great admirer of a certain preacher took Bishop Magee with her to hear him, and asked him afterwards what he thought of the sermon. "It was very long," the bishop said. "Yes," said the lady, "but there was a saint in the pulpit." "And a martyr in the pew," rejoined the bishop.

A YORKSHIRE STORY (?).

Among the Bishop's Yorkshire stories is the following, which we have heard before, but surely attributed more correctly to Tyneside :

A Yorkshire clergyman, the other day, visiting a poor man who had just lost his little boy, endeavoured to console him. The poor man burst into tears, and in the midst of his sobs exclaimed : "If 'twarna against' law a should ha' liked to have t' little beggar stoofed."

ANOTHER.

Yorkshire may have this one : A Yorkshireman (the story is told of Birstall) who had a scolding wife met a mate one morning who looked rather sad, and asked him what was the matter. The other said, "I've lost my old missus." To this the former replied, "I'll swop my wick un for your dead un, and pay t' funeral expenses too !"

These samples will suffice to indicate the nature of the Bishop's Note-Book, which his son has published, under the title "Lighter Moments."

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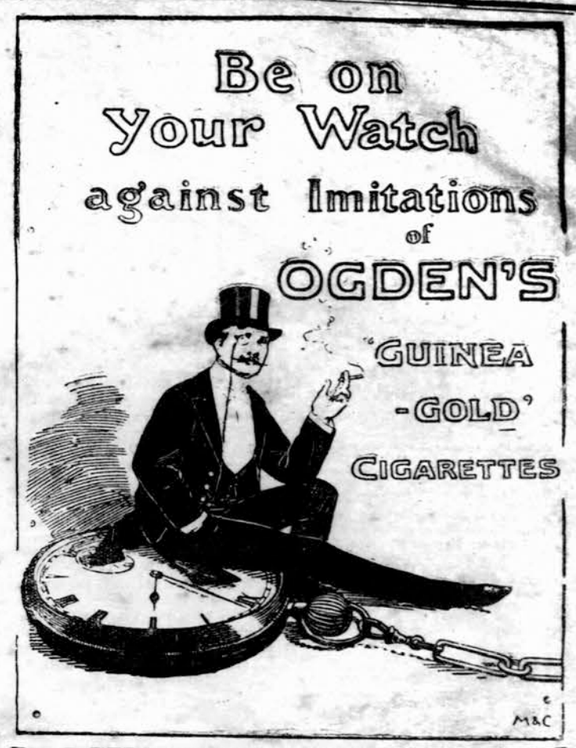

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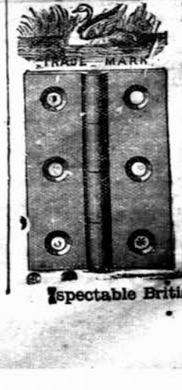

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The reappearance of the wide sleeves which our great-grandmothers call "bell-shaped" and our grandmothers "pagoda" will recall the pretty women in Leech's pictures to many. They are true to their originals, even to the little under-sleeves that accompany them. These, however, are often made of the beautiful silk muslin which was unknown to a previous generation, though those who could buy the best French cambric and Irish lawn had very little whereof to complain. The elaboration of tiny tuckings, gaugings, and pipings now devoted to the embellishment of these under-sleeves would have surprised the wearers of bell sleeves. All this extravagance of stitchery we owe to the invention of the sewing-machine, which has not proved an unalloyed blessing to womankind. These fine tucks and ruchings are not done by machinery, but by human fingers, and yet it is entirely to the machine that their introduction is due.

Paris is sending us a new version of the polonaise. It exactly resembles a fashionable cape worn apron-wise, the rounded ends finishing just below the waist at the back. Some of these tablier-polonaises are made in a series of tucks, which curve round, following the outline of the cape form. One is in alternate folds of grey and heliotrope of a reddish tone, and the bodice is carried out in similar folds, with a yoke of heliotrope silk covered with transparent muslin embroidery, and insertions of Valenciennes. Through these insertions are run lines of the narrowest velvet in a very pale tone of green. A little touch of contrasting colour is often introduced in this way into dresses, but the choice lies with black velvet ribbon, finished with very small bows of the same.

A little silk coat has the bell sleeves and gathered undersleeves. The coat itself is made in a series of close tucks, the bolero outline being conveyed by bands of stitched cloth edged with pleated frills of either silk or chiffon. The sleeves are finished in the same way. The collar is made of perforated white cloth bordered with frills. The undersleeves are in crepe-de-chine with lace cuffs. This little coat can be made in black or coloured silk, whether glace or taffetas. Dark green is rather a favourite colour just now, and dark blue is always in favour, especially with a skirt in cloth, cashmere, or voile of the same colour. The bolero is only simulated in the trimming, the coat fastening the whole way down the front and ending in a little point. The toque sketched with it is in tulle of a Wedgewood tone trimmed with a cluster of [illegible] feathers.

Skirts are as long as ever. It is difficult to hold them up in tightly gloved hands, and those who habitually choose a size too small in gloves have either to suffer cramp or let the long skirt trail in the dust. Tailor-made gowns are sometimes cut to a short and businesslike length by special request of sensible customers, but the usual length is a very inconvenient one; and, even with the best endeavours of the wearer, one cannot always avoid acquiring a deep hem of dust, which gathers into the lines of machine-stitching and is retained there by means of the oil necessary for the working of the machine. This is no embellishment, especially in the case of a black gown, as the very numerous persons who are in mourning soon find to their cost.

Printed panne, in the liveliest of colours, is very much used for the trimming of dark dresses, and also for hoods of coats. The colours are so softly brilliant that too much of the panne would be a mistake. However, evening coats are made of it, and are sometimes extremely pretty. Foulard is also made in the very brightest [illegible], and some of the designs have no more coherence than the splash of colours on a painter's palette. Blue and green, amber and rose, are all dabbed together in a manner that, somehow, works out effectively enough. In fact, these indefinite designs are often more pleasing than those in which the various sections stand apart in a fashion that induces that extraordinary machine, the human mind, to begin counting them up and down, diagonally, and horizontally.

A great number of lace dresses will be seen at Ascot this year, some of them over muslin, others over silk or satin. Printed muslins in flowered designs will also be in favour, and canvas is being made up into pretty gowns for the great dress review. Stone colour, beige and fawn, with butter colour and putty shades, are [illegible] checked shot silks, and the watering in the [illegible] comes out very prettily over these. A thin grey canvas over a gold and white shot silk has a lovely effect. The skirt is quite untrimmed, like most of the newest. There is not much fulness at the back of the skirt near the waist, but plenty round the hem, where the silk lining is finished with half-a-dozen little pinking frills.

Hats from Paris are the latest. Their variety is even more than usually fine and varied this year, on account of the Exhibition and the crowds it attracts from all parts of the world. Another revival, that of the lace "fall," was worn some thirty years ago, when scoop plate bonnets and round-brimmed hats were in vogue. The material is heliotrope straw, trimmed with glace ribbon in the same shade, and folds of cream-coloured lace, a graduated frill of the latter forming the "fall." Clusters of mimosa and shaded violets complete it. The sash with this hat is one of the new French ones in fine muslin, about three yards long, which go round the neck three or four times. A second hat is in biscuit-coloured straw, turned up in the front with a wired green velvet bow, puffings of tulle or chiffon and shaded roses. Hat strings are seldom seen, even in tulle or gauze. They seldom survive the first cold entry of Spring. Very narrow velvet ribbon is sometimes introduced as hat strings, when the shape of the face seems to need some little softening of the sort.

The wedding of Miss Lucy Mackenzie with Lord Kilmarnock, which took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was a very pretty one, and in spite of the absence of Lord Erroll in South Africa, was quite the most cheery function for many months past. The gathering both at the church and the reception was smart and representative. The Duke and Duchess of Fife were present, her Royal Highness wearing a grey gown embroidered in silks and trimmed with guipure. The Dowager Countess of Erroll was an interesting figure; she is a charming old lady. Lady Erroll looked very handsome, and so did Lady Tweeddale, who was accompanied by Lady Clementine Hay. The bride is a pretty girl, fair, with beautiful blue eyes, and she looked charming in her wedding dress, which was extremely picturesque, of white chiffon over satin, cut slightly low at the throat and draped with a fichu of old Brussels lace. The train hung in exquisite folds, being of crepe-de-chine, lined with oriental satin. It was carried by two little pages in full Highland costume, wearing the Mackenzie and Davidson tartans. The bridesmaids frocks were quite some of the prettiest that have been seen this year, although like most others they somewhat lacked originality. They were of white crepe-de-chine almost covered in "tucking" with chiffon fichus and pink sashes.

The Duchess of Devonshire's reception was a very brilliant affair which would have adorned the best of seasons, and was a positive oasis during the present one. The Duchess of Devonshire as usual wore black, very handsomely embroidered in jet and magnificent diamonds. There was not a woman to be seen with the exception of a few girls, who was not ablaze with jewels. It was the first time for so long that they had had an opportunity of taking out their tallest tiaras and most gorgeous ornaments. The Princess of Wales wore white and silver brocade, a beautiful dress particularly becoming to her figure, which preserves its graceful slimness in an astonishing way. The Duchess of Marlborough wore a fascinating "fluffy" frock of palest blue, all frills of chiffon and lace, with a high tiara of pearls and diamonds, and the famous Vanderbilt ropes of pearls looped up about the bodice. Lady Chesterfield, with an exquisite lace gown, wore very handsome emeralds and diamonds, Lady Chelsea wore only pearls with her graceful gown of white crepe-de-chine. Lady Helen Vincent was a picture in white and silver, with clusters of shaded roses on the bodice, and diamonds in her hair. There is always a note of originality about Lady Helen; she is never merely beautiful and smart, even her tiaras are different to those of other people. Black and white were far more worn than colours, but then they always show to special advantage against a background of uniforms. The Duchess of Newcastle wore black crepe-de-chine with splendid diamonds, so did Lady de Ramsay, who was besieged with questions concerning the latest news from Lady Sarah.

The National Bazaar rivalled its famous predecessors of bygone seasons, the Charing Cross Bazar, the Press Bazaar, and that almost forgotten one of years ago, when the Albert Hall arena was transformed into an Elizabethan Market Place which, with its profit of over four thousand pounds, broke all previous records and caused a positive boom in "Fancy Fayres." We have changed all that nowadays: four thousand pounds would be considered a very meagre result of the fashionable bazaars of the season, while the public show by their patronage that they prefer to see the high-born and beautiful saleswomen in the latest creations of the Parisian modiste rather than in the fanciful costumes of another century. In those far-off days, the Committee of a Bazaar, however smart, were extremely elated if they could induce some Royal lady to declare it open; they did not soar to the heights of having Princesses to act as saleswomen, nor did they dream of substantial contributions from Emperors. It was a kindly thought of the Emperor William to send such a splendid collection of articles, and his selection was made with great care and consideration so that all purses might be suited. There was a great competition to secure the Emperors contributions, and they realised a very substantial sum.

It had been agreed among the majority of the stall holders that only black or white should be worn, as the vivid tones of the general scheme of decoration were liable to mar the effect of any delicate hue. The variety of changes rung on the two colours was really wonderful. Among the chief beauties of the day was the Duchess of Marlborough. She was wearing a white silk muslin elaborately inserted with lace and a large black picture hat. Princess Henry of Pless wore black voile, a picturesque frock with a quaint collar of old cream lace. Lady Chesterfield had an exquisite dress of white silk muslin embroidered with trails of pink roses in chiffon silk and chenille, and a large pink hat. Lady Downshire was charmingly gowned in black and white muslin with a white sash. Most of the girls serving wore white muslin more or less trimmed with lace, and no one looked nicer than Miss Muriel Wilson in muslin, with a large cluster of vivid pink carnations at her waist. Her brilliant colour was a striking contrast to the exquisitely delicate complexion of Lady Cromartie as they stood side by side. Lady [illegible] also wore white muslin with a spray of [illegible] tucked into the bodice. Nearly all the [illegible] saleswomen wore flowers, the touch of [illegible] relief to the black and white gowns. [illegible] of Wales was one of the very few [illegible] the general scheme of colour, her gown [illegible] mauve and white foulard, trimmed with [illegible] and cream guipure.

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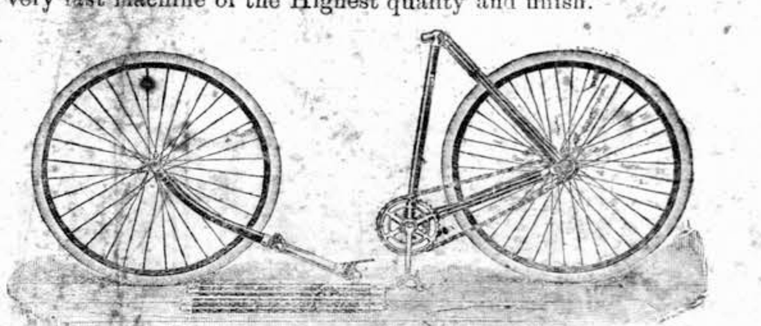
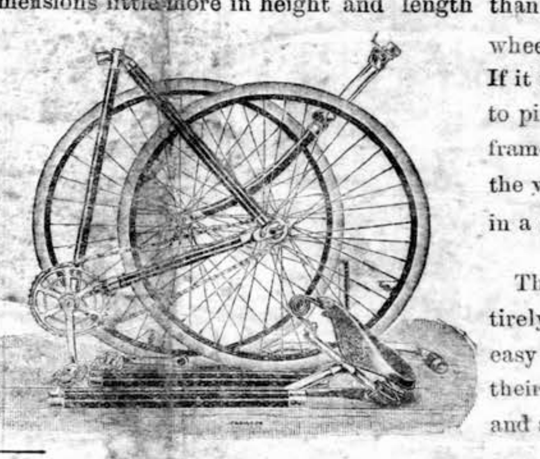
THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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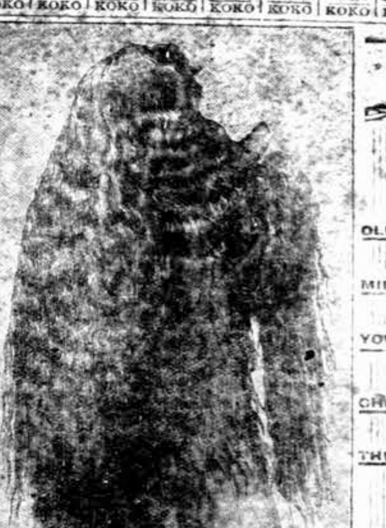
KOKO FOR THE HAIR



KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic cleansing invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly; keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the *lustre and freshness of youth*, eradicates Dandruff, *prevents hair from falling and turning grey*, is the *most cleanly* of all preparations, and is *perfectly harmless*.

OLD PEOPLE LIKE IT for its wonderful power to INVIGORATE [illegible] and induce an entirely new growth when that is possible.

MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE LIKE IT because it PREVENTS THEM FROM GETTING BALD, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong.

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THEY ALL LIKE IT because it is as PURE AS CRYSTAL, perfectly colourless, CONTAINS NO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE, no sugar of lead, sulphur, nitrate of silver, or grease, and does not soil or colour the scalp, face, or the most delicate fabric in clothing, produces a wonderfully pleasant and cooling effect on the head, and NO OTHER DRESSING IS NEEDED to give the hair the most beautiful appearance possible. Try it at once, and you will use no other.

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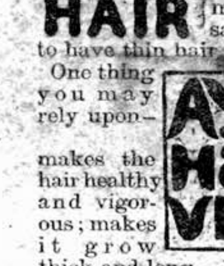
THIN HAIR



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makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.
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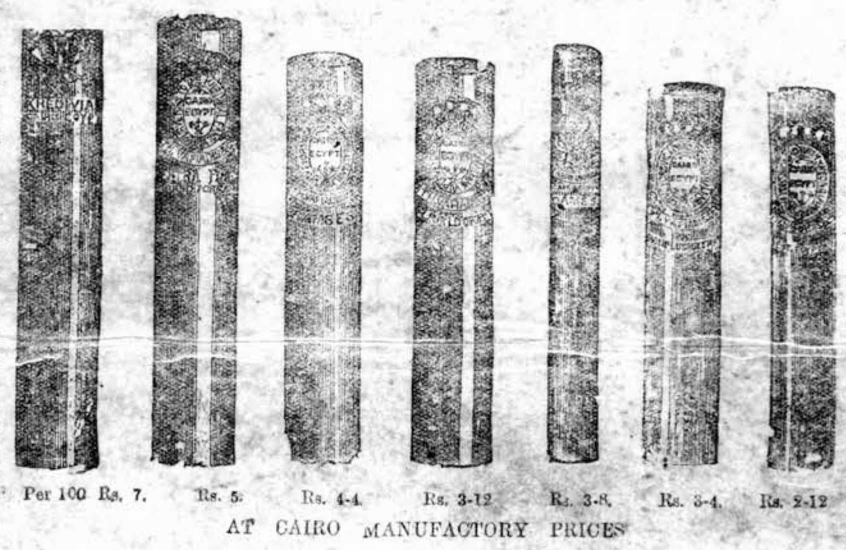

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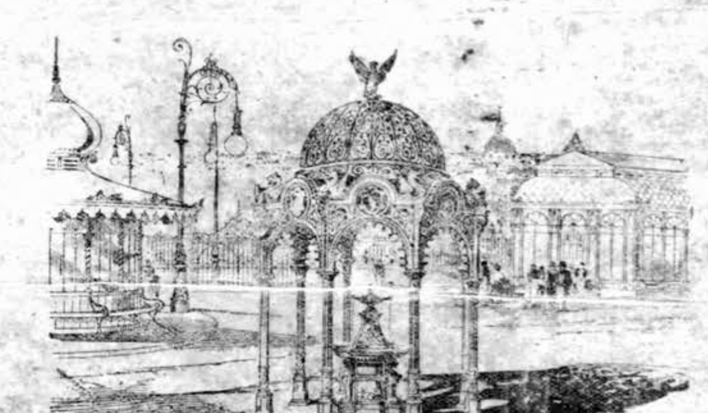

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